The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

# The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. 11. NO. 266. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914. ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connectin at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Nov. | Salsette .... | 6000 | Moldavia | 10000 |
| 14th " | Arabia .... | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 21st " | Salsette .... | 6000 | Egypt | 8000 |
| 28th " | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 | .... | .. |
| 5th Dec. " | Salsette .... | 6000 | Medina | 12500 |
| 12th " | Persia ..... | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 19th " | Salsette .... | 6000 | Mongolia | 10000 |
| 26th " | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 1915. | | | | |
| 2nd January | Salsette .... | 6000 | Malwa | 11000 |
| 9th " | India ..... | 8000 | .. | .. |
| 16th " | Salsette .... | 6000 | Morea | 11000 |
| 23rd " | Arabia .... | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 30th " | Salsette .... | 6000 | Maloja | 12500 |

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

The Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO., BOMBAY.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commander. | Ton. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kivin Maru | B. Tsuda | 3808 | 1st Nov. | 13th Nov. |
| Jinsen Maru | T. Terada | 3785 | 15th Nov. | 17th Nov. |
| Wakasa Maru | K. Itsuno | 6265 | 14th Nov. | 6th Dec. |

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities. Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

## SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SAILINGS 1914.

| Steamers. | | Tons. | Leave Karachi about. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of London | A&C | 8896 | 7th Nov | ... |

SPRING 1915.

| Steamers. | | Tons. | Leave Karachi about. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Marseilles | A&C | 8250 | 3rd Feb. | .... |
| City of Glasgow | A&C | 6545 | .... | 6th Feb. |
| City of Poona | A&C | 7474 | 3rd March | .... |
| City of Paris | A&C | 9239 | 15th " | 17th March |
| City of Lahore | A&C | 6947 | 24th " | .... |
| Trafford Hall | A&C | 5321 | .... | 29th March |
| City of Manchester | A&C | 5551 | 31st March. | .... |
| City of Nagpur | A&C | 7500 | 12th April. | 14th April. |
| City of Cairo | A&C | .. | 21st " | .... |
| City of Benares | A&C | 6984 | .... | 27th April |
| City of Marseilles | A&C | 8250 | 8th May. | 10th " |
| City of Poona | A&C | 7474 | 7th June. | .... |

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

| FARES. | 1st class Singles | 1st class Returns | 2nd class Singles. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles ..... | 578 | 891 | 423 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles ..... | 653 | 1,091 | 481 | 889 |
| Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 | 464 | 784 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..... | .. | 999 | .. | 737 |

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

## BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON, BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Do. Hongkew |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong. | Penang | Yloilo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
49, Churchgate Street.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LINGA, 2,184, Mon., 9th Nov. 11 a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.

DWARKA 1,695, Thurs., 12th Nov., 9 a.m. ‡C. M.

LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 13th November *Direct

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

‡Cutch Mandvi.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 12th November, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Behrein and Bushire.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. "GRACCHUS", 3,750 tons, about 15th November, calling at Mombasa Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

7th November, 1914.

## BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

## SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

| Steamer. | Ton. nage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Olympia | 5124 | J. L. Henderson | 13th Nov. 1914 |
| S.S. Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st " |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

| Steamer. | Ton. nage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Castalia | 6388 | .. | 9th Feb. 1915 |
| S.S. Elysia | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 24th " |
| S.S. Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 16th March " |
| S.S. Olympia | 5124 | J. L. Henderson | 26th March " |
| S.S. Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne R. D. R. N. R. | 15th April " |
| S.S. Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 27th April " |
| S.S. Castalia | 6388 | .. | 8th May " |
| S.S. Elysia | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 20th May " |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York ..... | 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ..... | 446 | ... |

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.

Prices Moderate.

F. CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams "Cornaglia": Telephone No. 42.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Stree

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

BRITISH v/s GERMAN PIANOFORTES.

Since the outbreak of war there has been some excitement among pianoforte manufacturers regarding the adoption of an offensive policy to capture the piano trade which Germany has held in rivalry so consistently for several decades. The Guildhall School of Music, London, it is reported, has expelled all German-made pianos from use in that institution, but we are not informed whether the many pianos so thrown out were actual purchases or whether they were tolerated as advertisements at the expense of the German manufacturers. If they were purchased pianos, it would be impossible not to commend the patriotism of the School authorities, but we doubt if every partriotic Britisher in India, or elsewhere, for the matter of that, is prepared to follow suit and throw his German Piano, which has cost him valuable money, on the scrap heap and substitute it by a fresh purchase of a British-made pianoforte. This is exactly our position in India at the present moment with regard to the stock we hold of

BLUTHNER PIANOS,
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS,
RICHD. LIPP PIANOS,
STEINWEG PIANOS.

The public all over the world having shown a decided preference for German pianos during the last half century, we found it necessary in estimation of this universal choice, to focus our attention to the importation of pianos which were most readily marketable. So far therefore from assisting British traders it would be a hardship if public opinion debarred traders from disposing of pianos imported before the war began. The object of patriotism is no doubt to do everything possible to hurt the enemy, even to pushing a war trade, but which can only be carried out by methods that do not injure ourselves. It is impossible to import German pianos now for many reasons even if there was a desire to do so. Any announcement that we may make, therefore, to the effect that we will stop importing pianos of German origin, will not be due to choice. No more German pianos will be available for many years to come, as that distress, which will have been caused by the diversion of capital and experienced labour, must follow the change from war to peace, making any quick recovery of prosperity for Germany almost impossible, more especially as all her trade ports are now blockaded for exports of her Industries (if any one still continues), and for imports of her necessities. The public in making a purchase of a piano may do so with a clear conscience and in the full knowledge that the price paid will not go to benefit the enemy as the pianos we offer were purchased by us from manufacturers in good faith during time of peace. We beg to draw the attention however of musicians having a preference for the British-made Piano that we are Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Whose reputation stands out
"ALONE, ALONE, ALL ALL ALONE"
Amongst British manufacturers of all British-made pianos.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

*Some special features are:*

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

*Prospectus and rates on application to—*

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic", 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1883.

*Special Policies and Low Quotations for—*

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| FIRE | ACCIDENT & SICKNESS |
| BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE |
| MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS |
| MOTOR CYCLE | LIFT & HOIST |
| BICYCLE | |
| LIVE STOCK | |

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

## BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 19,250,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung | Hsien | Liaoyang |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Pekin |
| Dairen (Dalney) | London | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Hankow | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Harbin | Fengtien | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | (Mukden) | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Kobe | Newchwang | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.) | New York | Tsingtau |
| | Osaka | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56,600
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road 882

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCHS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay 4450

## WANTED.

WANTED an EXPORT CUSTOMS CLERK with Security. Apply to Box No. 992, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4336

MANICURE—Experienced English lady manicurist desires clients, terms moderate. Apply to Box. No. 550, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

WANTED a good COMPOUNDER for PANCHGANI. Salary Rs. 15 with future prospect. Lodging free. Hindoo preferred. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, 23, Queen's Garden, Poona. 4325

WANTED SITUATION by an expert Typist, knowing Shorthand and having experience in Solicitor's line. Good reference. Apply Box No. 993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4337

WANTED experienced and influential SALESMAN for all sundry articles. One knowing correspondence need apply with copies of testimonials, and stating salary expected to Box No. 980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4300

WANTED temporarily, a Professor of English for the Holkar College, Indore, C. I. One with the knowledge of History preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 3042

WANTED:—2 FURNISHED ROOMS and bath room by married couple and one child, Fort or Colaba. Terms must be very moderate. Address C/o. R. E. COLLINS and Co. Elphinstone Circle., Fort. 4330

WANTED a qualified or semi-qualified NURSE for CONSUMPTIVE HOSPITAL at PANCHGANI. Salary from Rs. 30 to 50 according to qualifications. Lodging, Boarding free, and Dhobi for uniforms. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, 23, Queen's Garden, Poona. 4323

WANTED a Pianist, a Violinist, a Head Clerk, who has thorough knowledge of Correspondence, and a Manager, competent to manage touring Bioscope. Salary on qualification.

Apply:—CORONATION ELECTRIC BIOSCOPE Co., Saha Gopal Das Street, Benares City. 4338

CHRIST CHURCH GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, JUBBULPUR.—The post of MUSIC MISTRESS and ORGANIST of Christ Church will be vacant in January next; emoluments about Rs. 130 per mensem and furnished apartments. Applications with testimonials to be sent to THE CHAPLAIN OF JUBBULPUR. 3035

WANTED.—Chronic Sufferers who have tried all cures in vain to consult me. Treatment and medicines free to poor patients during October and November months.

DR. H. HOLST,
309, Hornby Road, (opp. Petit Library),
Hours 11-3; week days only.
4241

ASST. PROFESSOR of Mathematics wanted immediately for the Islamia College, Peshawar. A Mahommedan preferred. Initial pay Rs. 150. Mathematics and Science teacher wanted for Islamia Collegiate School; competent to take Matriculation Class. Pay Rs. 60-80.

Apply PRINCIPAL, Islamia College, Peshawar. 3041

WANTED—LADY DOCTOR with qualifications not below L. M. & S., or L. R. C. P. & S., and good knowledge of Gujarati.

Salary Rs. 150-25-200 with free quarters or house allowance. Private practice allowed subject to State Rules.

Apply with testimonials to—

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
4009 Porbandar, Kathiawar.

## WANTED.

WANTED someone to share well-situated bungalow at Bandra. Apply F. U. C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 4349

WANTED—A second-hand 'SCOTT" MOTOR-CYCLE solo or combination. Send full particulars to Box No. 994 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4343

WANTED.—Agents up-country to sell X'mas Cards. Liberal Commission. For particulars apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4357

GENTLEMAN wants lessons in dancing after 8 p.m. (S. T.) class preferred. Apply to No. 998 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4352

REQUIRED the services of a LADY MASSEUSE. Apply to Box No. 996 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4348

REQUIRED in Fort, Apollo Bunder or Colaba an unfurnished room with bathroom attached and separate entrance. Apply at once to Box No. 997 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4351

A LADY will take charge of 1 or 2 children or act as chaperon in return for passage home. Apply to Box No. 990 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4334

WANTED SITUATION as housekeeper by widow, European, middle aged, hard working and experienced. Good references. Apply Box No. 551 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

CONNAUGHT MOTOR-CYCLE, 2 3/4 H. P. 1914. Two stroke. Douglas and Triumphs in stock. Repairs a speciality. THE GREAT EASTERN MOTOR CO., Rampart Row, Fort Bombay. 4359

WANTED—ENGINEER to work GINNING FACTORY 40 H.P. Fielding Oil Engine, 12 Gins at Bhensa in Nizams Territory; see Konda Luchhiram C/o MORARJI GOCULDAS SHOP, Morarji Market, before 10 a.m., sharp. 4358

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for CAPITALIST (Lady or Gentleman) to join a businessman in profitable business. No risk. Easy business. Large profits. Apply stating age and experience to Box No. 999 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4356

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 1 H.P. J.E.S. MOTOR-CYCLETTE 1914½ model. Apply for full particulars to Box No. 995 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4343

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

WALNUTS 9 lbs nett, Rs. 3, V. P Parcel Post, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab, Telegrams, "Banon-Kulu." 4143

BONA-FIDE AUCTION.—TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Lohar Chawl, Nassai Hassan's shop of a large lot of Baba Motor Cars, Folding carts, presentation and fancy articles, cupboards, show cases, etc., etc. Refer MEHTA'S Auction Column. 4360

FOR SALE.—New OFFICE PARTITIONS of varnished teakwood, 200ft. long, 7ft. high complete with doors, bolts, hinges etc. Available in one lot or in parts. Please Apply to QUEEN & SAXBY, Insurance Counsel, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. 4354

FOR SALE—18 H.-P. CADILLAC MOTOR CAR, 5 seater, 4 cylinder, 6 or 7 years' old but perfectly good condition, 3 speeds and pulls very strong, all tyres including stepney in perfect condition. To be seen at Messrs. Simpson's, Ootacamund. Price, Rs. 1,200. For further particulars, apply to ASST. MILITARY SECRETARY, Southern Army Camp, c/o Railway Mail Service. 4345

COMBRIDGE'S WAR MAP OF CENTRAL EUROPE, specially drawn by C. Beadon Banks, is the clearest and most complete map of the WHOLE WAR AREA obtainable. Nearly 3,000 positions named, railways in red, political boundaries fully coloured. Five or six maps of different "theatres" are unnecessary if you have Combridge's Map to refer to. Price Re. 1. A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., 357 Hornby Road, Bombay. 4353

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economics upkeep going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
35, Medows Street,
Bombay.
4297

## TO BE LET

TO BE LET—2ND FLOOR lately occupied by The Parsi Press on Frere Road, Fort. Apply next door No. 105. 4284

## TO BE LET:

TO LET—Flat or single rooms with or without stables from next month. Batliboi Bldg. Cirrus Avenue behind Byculla Club Road. 4328

TO LET.—LONAVLA, "BAROMETER VIEW," 'A' and 'C' Bangalows furnished for season. Apply MRS. COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khatwadi. 4305

TO LET.—In Vicinity. Apollo Bunder, 2 large airy rooms, verandah and bath for Bachelor. Apply to Box No. 991 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4335

TO BE LET.—For Hindus only. A well-lighted, well-ventilated flat. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELABHAY behind Wilson College, Chowpatty. 4342

## NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1914, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar, Assistant Storekeeper Jhansi, and at his Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorized Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in the fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 16th October, 1914. 416

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE ACTING AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, 18th November, 1914, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1915.

B. Miscellaneous country stores,
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Acting Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 17th October, 1914. 4182

### NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE of waste at the ELPHINSTONE MILLS. Tenders are invited for the sale of the following wastes on account and risk of Messrs. W.WOLF and SONS and Messrs. SOLOMON BRO'S LTD., who have failed to take delivery of their contracted wastes. Offers will be taken at the mills by the Manager till 14th instant with Rs. 100 deposit. Tender form can be obtained at the Mills on applying to the Manager. All the wastes are ready for inspection at the above mills at any time during the day.

Waste for sale on account of Messrs. W. WOLF and SONS.
Gutter Fly 6 candies.
Reeling sweeping ½ candy.
Oily cotton No. 2 and 3, 23½ candies.
Oily fly 6 candies.
Spinning hard waste of different kinds 9 cwts.
Scroll banding 8 cwts.
Card fly No. 20s. and 10s. 45 candies.
Weaving hard waste of different kinds 17½ cwts.
Weaving fly 17 candies.
Waste for sale on account of Messrs. SOLOMON BRO'S LTD.
Dropping No. 20s. 6 candies.
Dronning No. 10s. 20 candies.
Scutcher dropping No. 20s. and 10s. 40 candies.
Dyed dropping, fly and stripping 5 candies.
Oily cotton No. 1 24 candies.
Spinning hard waste of different kind 69 cwts.
Weaving hard waste of different kinds 50 cwts.

PROPRIETORS.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client ALI MAHOMED FAZAL has contracted to purchase the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder.

All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance gift share sale mortgage lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Attorneys to the purchaser at their Office No. 89 Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at New Kazi Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement seventy three square yards and three-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 832 New No. 7995 Old Survey No. 1794 and New Survey No. 1106 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6104 and Street No. 41, 43 and 45 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage and beyond which is the property of Ali Gower on the West by the said New Kazi Street on the North formerly by the property of Mahomed Syed bin Goolam Mohidin Packmaray but now by the property of Memon Joosub Haji Geega and on the South by the property of the late Bai Fatmabai widow of Goolam Mohidin.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1914.

NANU HORMUSJI AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4350

### THE NEW HALL SERMON

SUNDAY, Nov. 8, 6-30 p. m.

*Subject:*
THE
APPROACHING ARMAGEDDON
The meaning of rapidly culminating events in earth's history.

*Location:*
APOLLO BUNDER, Opposite Watson's Annexe

You are cordially invited.

## AUCTION SALE.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TELLI MOHOLLA OR SHAIK BURAN COMMODIN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanji and others. Transferees of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 12th January, 1908, and on account and at the risk of Ghanchi Ahmed Rassool, the Mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction the following landed property, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the, messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaik Buran Commodin Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1653-1654 New No. 8779 Old Survey Nos. 2266-2265 and New Survey No. 5732 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 57, Street Nos. 51, 53, 55, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a sweepers passage, on the West by the said Shaik Buran Commodin Street, on the North by the property of Haji Alaoodin Jitaker, and on the South by the house of Shaik Ebrahim Jolekar which premises are comprised in the said Indenture of Mortgage of 12th January, 1908, and made between the said Ghanchi Ahmed Rassool of the one part and Furdoonji Aderji Madan of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors for the said Transferees at their office in Alice Buildings, on Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1914.

### D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AND HOSIERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs, D'LAL and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the rich office and household velvet and tapestry lined, drawing room suites, arm and armless chairs, lady's washing and writing tables, cane arm easy chairs, black wood cupboard, double and single door teak and black wood almyrahs, fancy cabinets, wooden benches, flower pot stands, hanging lamps, glass screws, revolving chair, phonographs, records, simple and tile teapoys, show cases, safe, harmonium, bookstands, etc., etc.

At 4 p.m. (S. T.).

By the order of the concerned.

Hosiery such as socks, collars, neck ties, etc., etc.

D'LAL M. & Co.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

Bombay, 7th November, 1914.

## AUCTION SALE.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS UNDIVIDED ⅛ SHARE IN THE OWNERSHIP AND UNDIVIDED 1/3 SHARE OF INTEREST AND FURTHER UNDIVIDED ⅛ SHARE IN THE GINNING FACTORIES AT PALEJ AND JAMBUSAR, NEAR BROACH IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyaballi Esmailji Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent traded as Messrs. Shaik Adam Esufbhoy & Co., and Abdeally Abdulkader, in Bombay and other places, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the said Insolvent, mentioned in the particulars of each lot hereunder mentioned, on the days and times mentioned against each lot.

LOT NO. 1: THIS DAY SATURDAY THE 7TH NOVEMBER, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

The right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the undivided 1/8 (one-eighth) share in the ownership and his undivided share of interest under agreement dated 12th October 1904 ing of the said Ginning Factory situa at Palej generally known by the name of Palej Sutaria Factory for 20 years with engines, boiler and other machinery, appurtaining thereto with buildings or structures etc., standing on the piece or parcel of land more particularly firstly hereunder described and the further right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the undivided 1/8 share and in another ginning factory also situate at Palej with engines, boiler and other machinery appurtaining thereto with buildings or structures etc., standing on the piece or parcel of land more particularly secondly hereunder described.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages tenements and other buildings Ginning Factory, standing thereon situate at Palej near Broach in the Presidency of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Broach, containing by admeasurement 4 Vighas and 17 Visa or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 116 and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Ginning Factory of Narandas Rajaram, on the south by the road leading to Kishnai, on the east by the road leading to chawl and on the west by the land of Bajibhai Jamalkhan, which said land and premises are known as Palej Sootharia Factory.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements and other buildings, ginning factory standing thereon situate at Palej near Broach in the Presidency of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Broach, containing by admeasurement 15 acres or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 128 and bounded as follows:—On the north by the land bearing Survey No. 130, belonging to Dajikhan Jafferkhan, on the south by the road leading to the Railway goods shed office, on the east by the land bearing survey No. 128 belonging to Akbarkhan Nathoorkhan Sherifkhan Bhaikhan and Alookhan Kalookhan and on the west by the land bearing survey No. 128 belonging to Baud Tajkhan, Amirkhan Nurkhan and Sherifkhan Bhaikhan.

LOT NO. 2: ON THE SAME DAY AT 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his undivided 1/8 (one-eighth) share in the ginning factories situate at Jambusar near Broach in the Bombay Presidency with buildings etc., standing on the piece of land hereunder mentioned.

All that piece of land or ground with the messuages tenements and other buildings outhouses, ginning factories standing thereon situate at Jambusar near Broach in the Presidency of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Jambusar, bearing Nos. 685, 686, 687, 688, 648, 3930 (Survey Nos. 685, 687, 688 being land held on lease) containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 10 goonthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Lichchani Nale, on the south by the public road, on the east by the entrance of the chawl and gate, and on the west by the land of Khushal Jairam and others.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale Apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, attorneys for the said Official Assignee or the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS PIECE OF LAND, TOGETHER WITH THE BUNGALOW AND OUT-HOUSES, AT BORIVLI.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ranchhorlas Moolji, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 8th day of November, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent, in his following land with the bungalow and out-houses, on the premises at Borivli.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS:—All the right, title and interest of the Insolvent, above-named, and of the Official Assignee in all that piece or parcel of land, being a portion of Rambagh, admeasuring 1 acre and 20 goonthas or thereabouts with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon situate at Borivli, in Salsette Taluka, in the Registration District of Thana, and bearing Survey Nos. 3 and 2, Pot No. 2, and bounded on or towards the East by a portion of Rambagh, on or towards the West by the road, leading to Gorebunder, on or towards the South by a portion of Rambagh, on or towards the North by a portion of Rambagh, and which premises are now vacant.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for the Vendor, the said Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee

## AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

of the estate of the said Insolvent, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the new designed household and office furniture, glassware and crockeryware, a great quantity of assorted piece-goods, horses, carriages and bicycles, etc.

Household furniture such as new designed rich tapestry lined spring-cushioned sets of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, dressing chest of drawers, single mirror door almiras, side-board, corner cabinets, writing and dressing tables, marble top octagon tables, fancy teapoys, book stands, wall brackets, etc.

1 Empire Typewriter (in good order).

By order of the European firm concerned:

One home cake maker, 12 cake moulds 12 plain dariol cup, one balance salters family spring, one tin gravy strainer, iron and wooden spoons, egg whisk, egg beater, shewers, meat chopper, potato presser, coffee mill, filter, table lamps, wire dish covers, pudding basins, flask, compass, arthopties, etc.

By order of the Post Master General Bombay:—

Unclaimed goods such as books, medicines, waring apparels, metal watches, picture post cards sample cuttings, used stamps, etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the official assignee Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Daval Gordhan, Tailor:—14 silk pieces embroidered with jari.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

2 Rubber tyred light victorias.
2 Rubber tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber tyred brougham.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

Several gent's bicycles (new and second hand).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1914.

### MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1235.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MERCHANTS AND OTHER RETAIL PURCHASERS TO BUY THEIR STOCK FOR X'MAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hira building in Loharchawl near Crawford Market all the remaining stock-in-trade and furniture etc., of the shop of Nassarbhoy Hassam Toy merchant on account and at the risk of the first purchaser consisting of a very large assortment of Baba garries, folding cars, go-carts, Tricycles and horses, and baba motor cars of 2, 5, and 7 seats, figures, footballs and tubes, cricket sets, hockey sets, a large lot of games, butter churns, school bags, wall plush brackets, photo frames, braces, belts birds cages, leather suit cases, thermos bottles, hair and clothes brushes, a large variety of cutlery, assorted Japanese scents, fancy jewellery and workboxes, a lot of presentation platedware such as butter pots, dishes, trays, liquor sets, egg frames, inkstands, biscuit boxes, and other fancy Japanese goods, and all the furniture of the shop such as show cases, cupboards, benches, tables, chairs, electric lights, fans etc.

The above goods will all be sold off in small lots to suit all the purchasers.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE REAL GOLD AND DIAMOND LATEST DESIGN FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th November at, 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53 Medows Street, Fort (first floor next to Messrs. Tarachand Pursram Jewellers) the real gold and diamond latest design fashionable jewellery such as pendants of various shapes. Rings simple as well as set Broaches of different patterns, earrings of assorted fashions Bracelets (spring and simple), Tie pins of new designs latest design necklaces, worked diamond watches, Ladies silver and gold worked bags, watch chains, Muff chains, etc., etc., the property of a European artist disposing of his surplus stock.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 10th November at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Fort, Medows Street, in 53 (Next to Messrs. Tarachand Pursuram Jewellers) furniture grey and colored piece-goods and sundry. The property of L. Morris, Esq., furniture such as bedsteads, chairs, tables chivel glasses cupboards, card table by John Roberts chest of drawers suits of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, show cases, dressing tables, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Next to Messrs. Volkart Bros. office, and behind Royal Museum.

1 Handsome Landau by Windowers.
1 Strong built English victoria.
1 two wheeled cabriletta

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1914.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

## AUCTION SALE-

### BENNETT & CO.

**NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.**

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

The property of a deceased gentleman consisting of dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room chairs, easy chairs, dressing table, teapoys, almyrahs, hanging clothes press, writing table, one sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., wooden bedstead, meat safe, pictures, glass & crockeryware, lamps, kitchen tables, etc., etc.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned.

E. C. and Co. 103 No. 3 and 4—2 cases cotton trousering.

On account of the Underwriters.

2 kegs white lead and one drum boiled linseed oil.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred shigram, in good order.

1 Bay Waler horse, 15-2, 9 years, goes well in harness.

1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.

1 second-hand English-built rubber-tyred victoria with a bay waler mare and a set of English harness by Dunnett and Co.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

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Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. H. F. A. Johnson Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Foras Road, Tardeo, opposite the Star Motor Works and near the Belassis Road Bridge, very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood plain and open carved French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, one solid mahogani English sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome English large mirror back side board, dumb waiters and crockery stands, table lamps, hall electric lamps, rich carpets, teapoys, bentwood chairs, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy mirror back cabinets, rich table ornaments, old china ware, large figures, Jost fan, one light house patten clock, iron safe on stand, cottage piano, marble top tables, jardiniers, Parian figures, Japanese vases, verandah benches, card tables, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, chival glasses, double meat safes etc., etc.

The property of another gentleman.

One nearly new 16-20 H. P. 4 cylinder. 4 seated, long Cassasee Corree car with body by Rothschilde. Fills megneto and battery coil, in good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, opposite the Gymkhana, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Willian M. Laidlaw, Esq., Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ARTS, CURIOS & OLD BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE AND CHINAWARE.

**On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at** 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., **are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Road, Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teak and old** blackwood, plain and every old open carved **household furniture made to order by John Roberts, Wimbridge Benjamin and others,** rich glass and crockery by Osler's and other well-known English makers, best plated **ware by Elkington, dining table, rich dining arm chairs sideboards and dumbwaiters,** one very valuable blackwood carved **dumbwaiter with cupboard, rich carpets** and Durries, drawing room sofas, chairs **and easychairs rich tapestry curtains, brass** and copper flower pots and a variety of brass and copper curios, rich and old **China flower vases and flower pots, rare and old China jars and pots, water colours** and oil paintings, writing tables office chairs, screens, single and double bedsteads by Maples dressing chest of drawers, chival **glass and dressing and washhand tables by Roberts, single and double almyrahs electric** standard lamps, cane furniture matting, meat safes, utensils, lamps, etc., etc.

**Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.**

**BENNETT & Co.**

Bombay, 7th November, 1914.

## AUCTION SALE-

### VED & CO.

**34, Church Gate Street, Fort**

AUCTION SALE.

NOTICES.

Messrs. VED and Co., beg to inform the Public that they will not hold the USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 7th, owing to special engagements.

Messrs. VED and Co. beg to inform the Public that they have Parties to advance up to Five Lakhs on the Security of Pearls, Diamonds, Gold, Silver and Immoveable Properties with rental value at moderate interest.

Straight Applications—No Brokers.

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. VED and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by (Bona-Fide) Public Auction on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, the bungalow furniture of T. C. Omirston Chaut, Esq., leaving for Europe.

The furniture, made to order by well-known cabinet makers, consists of, such as: Dining-room teak and blackwood table 2 drawers, roll top desk with 6 pigeon hole drawers, and 9 large drawers, writing desk, dining room table Malabar wood, suitable for 4 to 6 persons, folding tables, folding teapoys, black wood tea stand and metal tray, cane chairs, tables, hat stands, almirah (for hanging) pukka teak with 2 drawers, almirah (with 13 special damp proof and insect proof tray drawers) pukka teak and black wood, chest of drawers in two sections dressing table with and without mirror, 4 drawers, mirror for dressing table, hanging long chain mirror, bent wood arm chairs, bookshelf teak and walnut wood with cupboard, music bookshelf (will take Encyclopaedia Britannica, India Paper Edition) Easle and Frame for Picture, Panorama of Sydney Harbor, hat rack folding. Japanese teapoy and box, large meat safe with phenyle bowls, hanging ditto asbestos stare cupboard with phenyle bowls, store box with phenyle bowls, 5 compartments, with single locking bar, ice case, timber zinc lined, ice case tinned iron, hot case timber metal lined, towel horse, asbestos sheet and pukka teak screen 12 ft. long, ditto 4 feet, Gindi stand with jug (enamel) ditto earthenware, trunk and portmanteau rack, 5 shelves, commodes, cane soiled linen basket 4 Japanese tea trays, bronzed, reflector, hanging, verandah, bracket, stand, lamps, medicine shelf, golf ball shelf, three lots China glass and kitchen utensils, serving table for butters pantry, ditto kitchen with drawers, 4 rough tables and lamps etc. 2 ladders small dinner wagon, iron bedstead complete with mosquito poles, with coir and cotton mattress one lot miscellaneous household articles, Berkfeld fitter with pump, ditto gravity fitter and stand, gramophone walnut wood table, with about 8 dozen selected records, etc., etc.

The above property is of T. C. Omirston Chaut, Esq., who is leaving for Europe.

Catalogues are being printed and the property will be 4 days on view before the date of the sale.

VED & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1914.

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### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

**AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET**

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1914 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sales Rooms 21 Medows street, the following:—

On account of the concerned.
1 Bale 100 s. h. Civilian Jackets.
1 Bale 100 s. h. Civilian Jackets.
2 Bales each 100 sh. h. overcoats.
1 Bale 100 s. h. morning coats.
2 Bales each 300 s. h. waistcoats.
2 Bales s. h. L's Jackets and Ulsters.
1 Bale 60 Woolen Rugs.

2 Bales each about 280 Cotton Blankets: Green and White.

1 Case:—Socks and Stocking (silk and Lisle thread) zephyr shirtings; and worsted cloth; braces; neckties; etc.

1 Case Ready-made shirts and jackets.

A lot of English leather writing pads and L's hand-bags.

1 Case English honeycomb towels.

1 s. h. Chubbs and 1 Milner safe with stand, 3 English safes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1914.

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### MENESSE & CO.

**NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.**

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 11th inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street Nos. 202-205 Case No. 62 1st Chinch Bunder Road.

Building Street Nos. 132; 134; 126: 110, 112 Case Nos. 1: 3: 6 Undria Street.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1914.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# EXCELSIOR

GENERAL MANAGER.....Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS LIKE
THE BRITISH BELGIAN AND FRENCH ARMIES
**"UNBEATABLE".**

We are showing every week genuine films taken in the firing lines by Cherry Kearton (the man who dared) and famous French cinema operaters.

The Excelsior is the only place in Bombay to see the world's greatest war being waged.

**BELGIAN ARTILLERY IN ACTION.**
**CAPTURE OF GERMAN SOLDIERS WITH RIFLES YET WEARING THE RED CROSS BADGE.**
**GERMAN AMMUNITION ABANDONED, THE AISNE, ETC. ETC.**
**THE GREAT BRITISH DRAMA.**
**"ENGLAND'S MENACE"**

A magnificent film showing up the German spy system in England. Splendid foreign naval scenes. Thrilling Motor Cycle incidents. The danger of private wireless installations.

**"THE KAISER'S NIGHTMARE"**
A CLEVER FILM BURLESQUE
MAX LINDER IN SWITZERLAND. SCREAMING ADVENTURES ON THE ICE.

To-morrow, Sunday, 3 Performances:—**4-30 : 6-30 and 10 p. m.**

---

# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

**Charni Road.** **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. 1271 No.**

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-REEL DRAMA,

# UNDER TWO FLAGS.

Adapted from the famous play of the same name taken from **Ouida's well known Novel.**

A Soul-stirring and Heart-Moving Representation.

**SUPERBLY STAGED. ADMIRABLY ACTED.**

Through out the subject is marked by excellent acting and the action does not bag for an instant, holding the attention from the opening scenes until the last.

HEART OF THE FOREST
A Stirring Story of Indian Loyalty.

ANIMATED CARTOONS
New Series.
Come & See Funny Frank's Freak Photos.

**3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**

**Saturday & Sunday** { **Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45.** **Extra ,, 11-15 to 12-30.**

---

# IMPERIAL CINEMA

**CHARNI ROAD.**

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
We have re-booked for one week more
Pathe's Masterpiece
**THE**
# CURSE OF WAR.

This film has drawn thousands to our theatre this week and we have had to close our booking office several nights, half an hour before the session.

**IT IS THE GREATEST WAR FILM EVER SCREENED**

**The Coloring is Perfect.**
**The Acting is Superb.**
**The Scenery is Magnificent.**
**The Staging is Perfection.**

**WE INVITE YOU TO COME *TO-NIGHT.***

**This is our full programme.**

1 Indian River scenes.
2 The War of the Lilliputians (introducing the Cobbri Midgets).
3 Pathe's War Films.
4 The Curse of War.
5 Harebrain's Experiment.

**DO NOT MISS OUR**
# WAR FILMS

The Imperial Pictures are
THE
WINDOWS OF THE WORLD.
**3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3**
**7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.**
**Prize Shows:**
**Saturday & Sunday, 5 to 6-30**
PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.
Under European Management.

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# WANTED
BY **THE POLICE.**

3000 Ft. ANOTHER GRAND STAR FILM.

# OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. **1266.**

**THE LATEST WAR SCENES.**

**Saturday and Sunday Prize. Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)**

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# MASONIC CAFE CHANTANT

**A Masonic Cafe Chantant**
in aid of
**The Bombay Branch**
of the
**IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND**
will take place
in the
***TOWN HALL***
**on Saturday, 5th December, 1914.**
**at 9-30 p.m.**
under the patronage of
THE GRAND MASTER, A. S. F. INDIA
THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, E. C. BOMBAY
AND THE GRAND SUPERINTENDENT, R. A. S. F. INDIA.

Tickets Rs. **2** each.

to be had from the undersigned.

Musical programme will be published later

J. F. PENNOCK, } *Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.*
F. M. SPENCE R, }

KINGS BUILDING, FORT.

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## BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan | Manila |
| Bombay | (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Hoilo |
| Madras | Malacca | Hongkong |
| Rangoon | Kwala Lumpur | Canton |
| Colombo | (F.M.S.) | Foochow |
| Karachi | Klang (F.M.S.) | Shanghai. |
| Amritsar | Seremban (F.M.S. | Tientsin |
| Delhi | Bangkok | Tsingtau |
| Penang | Batavia | (North China) |
| Puket | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Taiping (F.M.S.) | Saigon | Yokohama |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | Haiphong | Kobe |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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## BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh. K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

---

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very [illegible] No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers

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71, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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Our qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon with Diploma from the Royal London Moorfields) (up the mic Hospita.. [illegible] examine eyes [illegible] glasses free of charge.

We hold flate ring testimonials from distinguished personages and include among our constituents such notabilities as the Honourable H. E. Rear Admiral Pearce, all past and present chief justices and puisne judges of the Bombay High Court, honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council, members of the medical profession etc.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for all Sore Ulcerated and Weak Eyes. Price Re. 1.

An Illustrated Essay on the Eye containing useful information sent post free on application.

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LATEST LAW BOOKS.

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mayne's Criminal Law of India 1914 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Hindu Law and Usage 1914 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Lyon and Waddell's Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ghosh on Mortgage Vol II 1914 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Gour's Transfer of Property Vol I 1914 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Woodroff's Injunction 1914 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Sohoni's Code of Criminal Procedure 1914 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Ratonlal & Dhirajlal's Law of Crimes 1914 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Phillips and Trevelyan's Law Relating to Hindu Wills 1914 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Paruck's Indian Succession Act 1913 | 5 | 0 | |

MEDICAL BOOKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burghard's System of Operative Surgery 5 Vols 1914 | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Annual for 1914 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Hare's Diagnosis in the office and at the Bedside 1914 | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| Latham and English: System of Treatment 4 Vols. by many writers 1912 | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Cabot's Physical Diagnosis, 1913 | 12 | 3 | 0 |
| Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases by White and Jelliffe 2 Vols. 1913 | 37 | 8 | 0 |
| Science and Practice of Dental Surgery by Bennett. 1914 | 31 | 8 | 0 |
| Guiteras' Diseases of the Urinary Tract in men and women 2 Vols. 1912 | 37 | 8 | 0 |
| Thomson's Clinical Medicine 1914 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Da Costa's Modern Surgery 1914 | 20 | 4 | 0 |
| Stedman's Medica Dictionary 1913. | 15 | 12 | 0 |
| Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| The Diseases of Children, 5 Vols. by Shaw and La Fetra 1912 | 78 | 12 | 0 |

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Managing Director,
**67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.**

AGENTS WANTED.

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## EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

***Supply:—***

OILMANSTORES,
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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK [illegible]

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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
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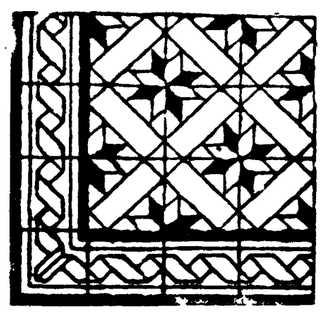

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 6 2 per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg. | 5 12 2 per case. |
| Chester Brand 125 deg. | 5 2 2 per case. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. | 5 0 2 per case. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg. | 4 15 2 per case. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 15 2 per case. |
| White Camana 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 6 0 per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 6 0 per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. in tins) | 4 6 0 per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk) | 3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallns. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above case oil prices.

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Order books supplied gratis on application.
THE MANAGER.



# GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited. (18 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

*MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.*

## 7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

## 372 SAFES

supplied for Saving Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Post and Telegraphs in July 1912.

## 400 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

# GODREJ & BOYCE,

MANUFACTURING Co.,
Near Gas Works. Parel. BOMBAY.



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"In the World's Pocket"—and high in the World's Esteem

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*Sole Agents India & Burma.*

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SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your clothes dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

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## CENTURY WASHING Co.

*Who also glaze by Machinery.*


## BOMBAY CHURCHES.

### TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

(*22nd Sunday after Trinity, 8th Nov.*)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barnam, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Harwood in A. flat; Hymns 474, 428, 526, 515; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Canticles—Walmsley in C.; Hymns 540, 547, 274; Collections for the Betgeri Gamg Mission. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chapiam—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. Arthur French.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Pardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari, English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Maratha Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Forat Road—Clergy: Rev A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evenson, (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. There will be no service until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion 8-30 a.m. Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Chudren's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, Opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi.)

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagaon—Clergy; Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D., B.S. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. C. R. E. E. Lee, M.A. B.D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland. Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.—9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service: Sermon to Young Men and Women: Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Harvest Thanksgiving Festival.—8-30 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. W. Wallace Thomas, late of Quetta, proceeding immediately to the front with H. M.'s Expeditionary Forces. 5 p.m. Sunday School; Special Service; Rev. Frank Hart.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Yeomans Wright: 5 p.m., Sunday School:

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard, 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m., Bible Classes for young people, from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spread ing Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'SA Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Serman; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily

Chapel.—Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Mass at 7 a.m.

Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

An unusually heavy rain accompanied by lightning and heavy thunder was experienced at Rangoon at 2 p.m. on Thursday in the course of which the castle, residence and business place of the Hon. J. E. Du Bern were struck by lightning. The premises have been considerably damaged. The thunderbolt struck the thin wire hawser on the flagstaff and ran down to a nail in the parapet. The hawser was fused and the parapet was smashed. All electric lights on the third floor were fused. Beyond the shaking of both the buildings with a roar similar to the bursting of a shell, nothing, however, was felt by the occupants.


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A. S. Swith, Managing Proprietor.

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| 0 | 3 | 0 | 65 " " |
| 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | " case with a fancy metal containing mirror |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | |

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# WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

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## WAR WATCHES

### THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

### MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy time-keeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch Round in shap and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

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May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, Rs. 37-8. Gold, Rs. 160.

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Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

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The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Metal, Rs. 40. Silver, Rs 47-8. Rolled-Gold, Rs. 60.

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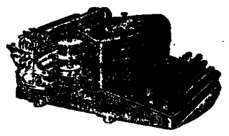

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.



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Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

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WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay, Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.


# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

**Nov. 6th.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gracchus | Bawman | New castle | Oct. 9 |
| Salsette | A. F. Vine | Aden | Nov. 1 |
| Haliotes | Brown | Cochin | Nov. 3 |

## DEPARTURES.

**Nov. 6th**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kassala | Smith | Gibraltar |
| Inverness | Venus | Calcutta |
| Lhasa | Penny | Karachi |
| Hellas | Berg | Mangalore |

**The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday:**

S.S. Dumbea Antram Marseilles

**The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.**

Steamer Hidalgo for Hull

S. S. Inverness:—The steamer Inverness, 2,401 tons, Captain J. E. Venus, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain Penney sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, sailed yesterday for Mangalore with ballast.

S. S. Dumbia:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Dumbia, 3,511 tons, Captain Antram will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gracchus:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gracchus, 2,404 tons, Captain J. G. Bawman; arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, which port she left on October 9, with a cargo of coal and horses.

S. S. Salsette:—The P & O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,381 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on November 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Haliots:—The steamer Haliots, 1,070 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin, which port she had left on November 3, with ballast.

S. S. Umsinga:—The Natal Line steamer Umsinga, Homeward bound, arrived at Suez on the 5th instant.

The P & O Company's S. S. India, with the Homeward Mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived Aden at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th instant.

The P. & O. S. S. Malta with the China and Australia Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Monday the 9th instant.

**Saturday, November 7th.**

**P. DOCK.**

| STEAMER | CAPT. | AGENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Arastos | Booth | J. Finlay & Co |
| Colenso | Branton | J. Finlay & Co. |
| Jelunga | Lewis | T. M. & Co |
| Quilon | Gare | M. M. & Co |
| Shinchi Maru | Sourchawa | N. Y. K. |
| Vinetra | Arnesen | Volkart Bros |

**V. DOCK.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arabia | Palmer | P. & O. Co |
| Banca | King | P. & O. Co |
| Baron Balfour | Symonds | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Chantala | Hill | M. M. & Co |
| Clan Leslie | Henderson | J. Finlay & Co |
| Lindenfels | Nickle | Dock Manager |
| Olympia | Henderson | W. & A. G. & Co |

**Harbour Wharf.**

Irrawadi ——— Goolsm ——— Bo. S. N. Co

* Probable date of departure.

**H. W. P. D.**

Satrunji, Saraswati ... Mahomed, Mools ... Bo. S. N. & C

**H. W. D. D.**

Devanea ... Hickley ... P. & O. S. N. Co

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Angus | Layzelle | Andrew yule & Co |
| Appledore | Jones | K. N. & Co |
| Arca | Hawes | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Berriomoud | Webster | W. & A. G. Co |
| Brasmana | Snowdon | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Clan Macphee | Ady | |
| Clan MacAlister | Taylor | J. Finlay & Co |
| Chantala | Rice | M. M. & Co |
| Caithness | Ridland | |
| City of York | Wilson | K. N & Co |
| Dumbea | Autram | M. M. & Co |
| Earl of Douglas | Keen | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Glenclunv | Taylor | |
| Gracchus | Bawman | M. M. & Co |
| Memedian | Mourad | M. M. & Co |
| Haliatis | Brown | |
| Hidalgo | Harbord | J. Finlay & Co |
| Hindoo | Pearson | |
| Homayun | Courtney | T. M. & Co |
| Helias | Bug | F. F. Campbell & Co |
| Ionqua | Clary | |
| Inverness | Venus | Andrew Yule & Co |
| Jeddah | Terrel | T. M. & Co |
| Japan | Paulsen | |
| Kirin Maru | Nakamo | N. Y. K. |
| Lockeley Hall | Gardner | K. N. & Co |
| Malumbad | Paulsen | E. M. & Co |
| Movvada | Farquaharson | M. M. & Co |
| Meteor | Remmerton | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Queen Maud | Howes | Ewart Latham & Co |
| Rajputi | Thompson | T. Morrison & Co |
| Rikard Nandrock | Rinna | |
| Rotomahi | Williams | Dock Manager |
| Salsette | Vine | P. & O. Co |
| Singu | Reid | Shaw Wallace |
| Sikdra | Bryn | M. M. & Co |
| Shwedagon | Creagh | |
| Sutton Hall | Crawford | K. N. & Co |
| Tiallotis | Brown | |
| Waddon | Peterson | W. & A. G. & Co. |

## EXPORTS.

Nov. 6.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 23 casks chutney, Merwanji Poonjiajee and Sons; 104 cwts buffaloe horns V. Esmail & Co.; 104 cwts buffaloe horns E. Shiwjee; 1 package cotton carpet Thos. Cook & Sons.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Arabia (s) 250 tons manganese ore, K. Reeve & Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto (s) 2,000 cwts linseed, B. S. Lloyd & Co.; 5,005 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 355 cwts castorseed 578 cwts mewraseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo (s) 100 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 26 casks chutney, 11 cases curry powder, Merwanjee Poonjiaji & Sons; 265 bales cotton, 374 bales cotton fly, 333 bales cotton waste, the International Banking Corporation; 100 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.; 25 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 262 cwts iron hoops, 76 cwts. ends of hogsheads, Spencer & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shinchiku Maru (s) 252 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 1,451 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 540 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.

Kirin Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 203 bales cotton J. A. Begbie & Co.

## IMPORTS.

S. S. Angus from Calcutta Agents Andrew Yule & Co., 5,658 tons coal, 2,456 pieces fire bricks, 140 bags fire clay, 20 cases beef dripping, 86 cases provisions and oilman's stores; 400 cases vermouth; 2 cases brandy; 1 case rubber goods; 10 packages sleepers.

S. S. Hidalgo from Hull, Agents James Finlay & Co. 388 barrels alum, 39 casks whiting, 30 casks 6 cases colour; 260 drums paint, 20 drums seed oil, 470 drums linseed oil, 5 drums bright varnish, 3 barrels oil, 9 bales paper, 600 cases currents, 1,600 cases 400 one-fourth cases figs, 300 19/20 tons coal, 26 casks waste salt.

S. S. Dumbea from Noumea, Agents M. Maritimes, 16 casks tallow, 10,749 plates 4,295 ingot bars copper.

# ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The depression in the Arabian Sea has practically disappeared while the disturbance in Persia is commencing to affect the north-west frontier. Rainfall has occurred chiefly in Bombay and Madras, the principal falls being:—Mergui one inch; Rangoon one and a half; Gawhati and Surat tahree-quarters; Malegaon one and half; Bijapur three quarters; Negapatam two; Cuddalore and Nellore one; Ootacamund one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the west of the peninsula.

# DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

**Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th November, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north; night temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or The air is drier than usual at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and the south half of Rajputana; day temperature is also above normal at Karachi and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess, more especially at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the western half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the eastern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is above normal in the extreme eastern districts; night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0.15" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in south Konkan and moderately to heavily clouded in the north Konkan. Day temperature is in defect at Murmugao; night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 1.74', Sholapur 0.28", Bijapur 0.72" and Belgaum 0.10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual and day temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Arabian Sea is still noticeable and lies probably off the west Kathiawar coast; weather is generally unsettled in the north-east Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general on the south Madras coast and in south Malabar and the south Bombay Deccan, and local in the north Bombay Deccan. In the Konkan, Bombay is the only station reporting precipitation of importance.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Madras coast, local in the Bombay Deccan and Malabar and some showers in the Konkan and the inland districts of south-east Madras.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 6th of November, 1914.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Total since 1st Jan to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | 85.0 | 75.1 | 66 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Jask | | | | | | |
| Muskat | 87.6 | 76.4 | 67 | | | |
| Do. (5th) | | | | | | |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 87.5 | 64.8 | 60 | 0.04 | | 0.04 |
| Rawalpindi | 74.4 | 48.1 | 90 | 1.06 | | 1.06 |
| Lahore | 83.6 | 55.3 | 66 | 0.34 | | 0.34 |
| Hissar | 85.8 | 56.3 | 70 | 0.00 | | |
| Ambala | 82.7 | 55.3 | 81 | 0.08 | | —0.11 |
| Delhi | 83.8 | 61.0 | 66 | 0.00 | | —0.04 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 87.4 | 62.1 | 51 | 0.00 | | —0.08 |
| Mainpur | 87.4 | 59.1 | 64 | 0.00 | | —0.19 |
| Jhansi | 90.8 | 61.5 | 46 | 0.00 | | —0.08 |
| Cawnpore | 87.0 | 60.1 | 61 | 0.00 | | —0.23 |
| Allahabad | 88.1 | 59.0 | 59 | 0.00 | | —0.19 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobad | 90.0 | 66.8 | 60 | 0.07 | | 0.07 |
| Karachi | 92.5 | 74.6 | 51 | 0.01 | | —0.03 |
| Ajmer | ? | 61.6 | 91 | 0.00 | | —0.01 |
| Jaipur | 89.2 | 58.2 | 60 | 0.00 | | —0.01 |
| Kotah | 89.2 | 66.6 | 45 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Dhuj | 96.0 | 72.0 | 37 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Dwarka | 90.7 | 78.0 | 65 | 5.06 | | 0.00 |
| Veraval | 91.1 | 78.6 | 77 | 0.00 | | —0.02 |
| Rajkot | 95.3 | 72.8 | 58 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 95.0 | 74.4 | 78 | 0.00 | | —0.01 |
| Surat | 95.7 | 73.5 | 81 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Ahmedabad | 95.5 | 73.1 | 63 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Deesa | 98.2 | 69.1 | 49 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Neemuch | 88.1 | 66.2 | 44 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Indore | 89.1 | 65.1 | 66 | 0.00 | | —0.04 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 89.2 | 63.2 | 62 | 0.00 | | —0.12 |
| Sangor | 88.4 | 66.6 | 43 | 0.00 | | —0.04 |
| Hoshangabad | 90.1 | 74.4 | 75 | 0.00 | | —0.06 |
| Chanda | 88.4 | 72.2 | 75 | 0.00 | | —0.10 |
| Akola | 88.2 | 69.8 | 72 | 0.00 | | —0.18 |
| Amraoti | 84.1 | 72.7 | 80 | 0.01 | | 0.00 |
| Nagpur | 85.2 | 72.1 | 73 | 0.00 | | —0.20 |
| Chanda | 85.1 | 73.6 | 90 | 0.00 | | —0.30 |
| Raipur | 89.7 | 74.2 | 60 | 0.00 | | —0.20 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 83.2 | 76.8 | 85 | 0.15 | 0.18 | —0.04 |
| Ratnagiri | 87.1 | 75.1 | 83 | | 0.01 | —0.23 |
| Murmugao | 90.9 | 76.7 | 83 | 0.01 | 0.20 | —0.22 |
| Karwar | 86.9 | 74.4 | 96 | 0.09 | 2.65 | 1.71 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 87.4 | 66.2 | 93 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.61 |
| Ahmednagar | 81.1 | 67.5 | 84 | | 1.62 | 1.40 |
| Poona | 82.4 | 60.1 | 95 | 0.07 | 0.18 | —0.10 |
| Sholapur | 77.8 | 70.8 | 87 | 0.28 | 1.80 | 1.31 |
| Bijapur | 80.8 | 69.1 | 88 | 0.72 | 2.38 | 1.96 |
| Belgaum | 75.5 | 67.0 | 98 | 0.10 | 0.55 | —0.13 |
| Aurangabad | 81 7 | 67.1 | 84 | 0.06 | 0.38 | 0.17 |
| Hiramabad (Indur) | 86.4 | 69.6 | 68 | | 0.02 | —0.24 |
| Hyderabad | 82.4 | 69 5 | 79 | | 0.00 | —0.59 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 85.0 | 74.5 | 83 | | 1.85 | 0.84 |
| Calicut | 85.8 | 77.1 | 93 | | 2.13 | 0.43 |
| Cochin | 88.5 | 76.8 | 85 | 0.26 | 0.95 | —1.24 |
| Colombo | 85.4 | 78.6 | 93 | 0.51 | 0.96 | —1.71 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 86.0 | 73.0 | 78 | | 0.66 | —1.90 |
| Bellary | 93.7 | 72.6 | 79 | | 1.88 | 1.04 |
| Cuddapah | 86.8 | 76.9 | 88 | 0.03 | 2.27 | 1.34 |
| Madras | 85.0 | 75.7 | 95 | 0.81 | 9.70 | 6.33 |
| Bangalore | 82.3 | 66.8 | 86 | 0.03 | 1.10 | —0.06 |
| Coimbatore | 87.2 | 72.4 | 84 | 0.01 | 0.39 | —0.37 |
| Trichinopoly | 88.8 | 74.5 | 84 | | 1.06 | —0.17 |
| Negapatam | 89.1 | 75.9 | 84 | 2.02 | 2.02 | —2.41 |


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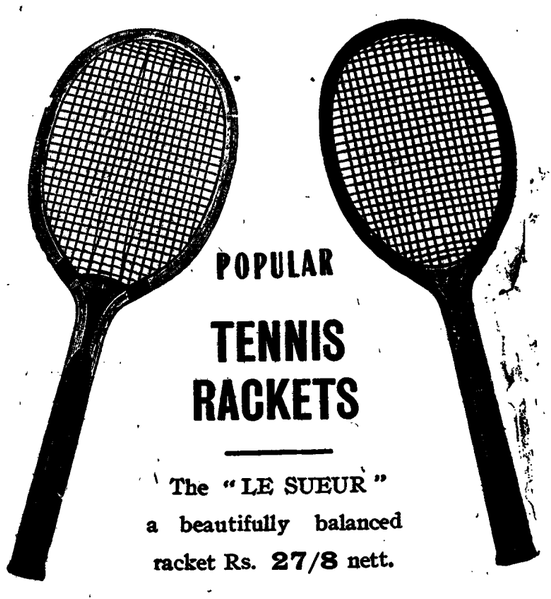

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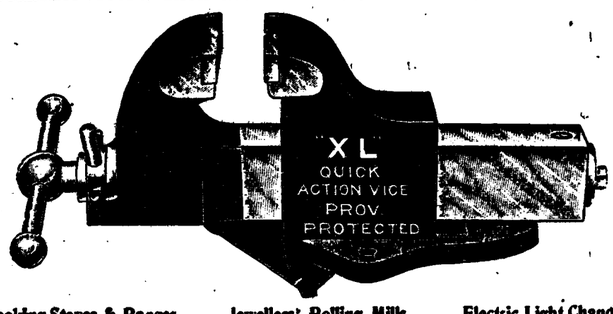


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# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### MONEY MARKET.

London 4th November.

Berlin Cheques on London 22.11-16 plus 3-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 %
since 8th August 1914.

### COUNCIL BILL.

| Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 2,97,000 were allotted to Calcutta. | | |
| 4,30,000 „ „ | Bombay | 7,42,000 |
| 15,000 „ „ | Madras | |

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-3 15-16 (Min. Rate)
Tenders on Bombay Telegaphic Transfer 1-3 15-16 (Min. Rate).
Rs. 2,58,000 were allotted to Bombay Rs2,58,000
Tenders on Calcutta at I-3 31-32(Min. Rate)
Tenders on Bombay at 1-3 31-32 (Min. Rate)
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. Rs. 3,92,000..
Council Bills—Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 70,000 C 1-3 31-32.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5th.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 12,100 |
| „ „ Imports .. .. .. | 700 |

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
American futures May.-June .. 4.25.

Liverpool, 4th November.

By a resolution of the Directors all *January February* American futures contracts are from today's date transferred into *May June* 1915 in accordance with the terms of the scheme approved today by the Cotton Association in the General Meeting.

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 4th November.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. | 48-3 plus 6d |
| Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Dec.-Jan.; | 43-6 |
| Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb.; | 43-6 |
| South Australian | 48-6 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship | 47plus 6d |
| Calcutta Linseed | 47 |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) | 42-9 |
| Bombay Cottonseed (Sound delivered per ton) | 6-2-6 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G. M. B. | £54¾ |

FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal | 13 |

FREIGHT.

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta of | 22-9 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber December | 2-7 plus 1-2d |
| Ceylon Rubber | 2-4 1-2d |

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef Tallow | 36-6 |
| Finest Australian Mutton Tallow | 37-6 |

## BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 6th November.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Rs. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I bundle gold coin | 4,500 | Bushire | E. Hayine |
| 5 packages rupees | 10,600 | Bahrein | Sundry Importers |

Quotations :—

| BANKS SELLING— | a. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| T.T. ready .. .. .. | 1 | 3 27/32 |
| D.D. mail .. .. .. | 1 | 3 ½ |
| T.T. forward Nov. .. | 1 | 3 ½ |
| BANKS BUYING— | | |
| Private D.D. ready .. .. | 1 | 4 1/16 |
| Credits 3 m-s ready .. .. | 1 | 4⅛ |
| 60 d/s Japan Nov. .. .. | 1 | 47 |

Quotations yesterday:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English bar gold | 26 | 1 | 0 |
| Ready Bar silver (cum duty) | 73 | 8 | 0 |

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 4th Nov. 1914.

| | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 10* | 11,479 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 39 | 49,100 |

*Boxes and Bars

### MONEY.

The following are the Bank rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal | 6 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay | 6 per cent. |
| Bank of Madras | 6 per cent. |

### EXCHANGE

The Market has remained quiet during the week with some enquiry for Bank remittance. Usance bills have not been making. Rates are practically unchanged.

### BULLION.

During the week there has been a considerable improvement in the Local Market. Prices advanced rapidly and there was a brisker demand for ready bars. Rates in London also advanced under the influence of Indian buying. The latest quotation received through Reuter for spot bar silver in London is 22 11/16. The Local Market closes slightly easier Stocks are however small, and holders of bars previously purchased at higher rates are not inclined to sell Bar gold is steady.

### COTTON.

*Quotations* :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Broach | Rs. 183 | Mar. |
| Fine Hinganghat Wurdha | Rs. 172 | Jan. |
| Fine Nagpur | Rs. 169 | „ |
| Fine Yeotmal | Rs. 164 | „ |
| Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon | Rs. 161 | „ |
| Fine Amraoti | Rs. 157 | „ |
| Fine Khamgaon Akola | Rs 154 | „ |
| Fine Khandeish | Rs. 144 | „ |
| F. G. Khandeish | Rs. 134 | „ |
| Fine Bengal | Rs. 131 | „ |
| Fine Bengal | Rs. 130 | Dec. |
| Fine Bengal | Rs. 129 | Nov. |
| F. G. Bengal | Rs. 126 | Jan. |

### COUNCIL BILLS.

On Wednesday last allotments of Demand bills were made as under:—
Rs. 2,97,000 to Calcutta.
Rs. 4,30,000 to Bombay.
Rs. 15,000 to Madras.

Rs. 7,42,000 at 1s. 3. 15/16d.

Telegraphic Transfers for Rs. 2,58,000 were allotted to Bombay at 1s. 3. 31/32d.
Extra allotments of Rs. 70,000 Demand bills to Bombay are advised at 1s. 3. 31/32d.
The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was Rs. 3,92,000.

### BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

**The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.**

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | Rs. Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | .. | 10.7 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | .. | 6.99 |
| Other Deposits | 6.58 | .. |
| Port Bills | .. | .. |
| Sundries | .44 | .. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1.81 | .. |
| Other Authorities | .. | .. |
| Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities | .. | 5.88 |
| Loans on do. do. | .. | 18.80 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | .. | 2.92 |
| Dead Stock | .. | .. |
| Stamps | .01 | .. |
| Bullion | .. | .07 |
| Balances with other Banks | 1.45 | .. |
| Sundries | .43 | .. |
| Cash | 23.98 | .. |

### COTTON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

| Descriptions. | | Week's Receipts | Total Receipts since 1st Sept. 1914. | Total same time last year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bales. | Bales. | Bales |
| Khandeish | .. | Nil. | 150 | 5,232 |
| Central India | .. | 13 | 227 | 3,633 |
| Barsee and Nagar | .. | Nil. | 130 | 506 |
| Berar | .. | 67 | 1,012 | 4,297 |
| Central Provinces | .. | 98 | 1,629 | 4,295 |
| Total Oomras | .. | 178 | 3,148 | 17,363 |
| Dholleras | .. | 177 | 3,085 | 12,085 |
| Broach | .. | Nil. | Nil. | 1,008 |
| Comptas and Dhawar | .. | 70 | 4,829 | 39,033 |
| Westerns | .. | Nil. | 4,546 | 10,411 |
| Bengal (N.W. Provinces) | .. | 1,242 | 1342 | 1,36,802 |
| Bengals (Rajputana) | .. | Nil. | Nil. | 4,260 |
| Sind | .. | Nil. | 5,573 | 2,513 |
| Peelian | .. | Nil. | 21 | 88 |
| American | .. | Nil. | Nil. | 325 |
| Egyptian | .. | Nil. | 196 | 277 |
| Other sorts | .. | 391 | 692 | 203 |
| Total | .. | 2,058 | 22,582 | 2,24,3 |

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales. 1914 | Bales. 1913. | Bales. Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the 8 days | 2,239 | 44,276 — | 42,037 |
| Receipts from Sept. 1st to 5th Nov. .. | 22,582 | 224,848 — | 201,666 |
| Shipments for the week Europe .. .. | 17,408 | 23,058 — | 5,650 |
| China Japan and Coast Ports .. | 70 | 1,116 — | 1,046 |
| Total .. | 17,478 | 24,174 — | 6,696 |
| Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 5th Nov. .. | | | |
| Europe .. | 32,845 | 159,173 — | 126,328 |
| China .. | 2,788 | 2,823 — | 35 |
| Japan .. | 42,968 | 75,597 — | 32,624 |
| Coast Ports .. | 998 | 2,713 — | 1,715 |
| Total .. | 79,394 | 240,306 — | 160,912 |
| Afloat in harbour Europe .. | 320 | 8,922 — | 8,602 |
| China Japan and Coast Ports .. | 28,679 | 5,505 plus | 23,174 |

Total Exports from Bombay by G.I. P. Ry. from 1st Sept. to 10th Oct. 1914. .. .. 1,699 bales.
B. B. & C. I. Ry from 1st Sept to 31st Oct. 1914. Nil

### STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| *Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1914 . | 645,000 |
| Receipts from 1st Sept. 1914 to 5th. Nov. 1914 .. .. .. | 22,582 |
| Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1914 | 667,582 |
| Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1914 to 5th Nov. 1914 .. .. .. | 79,394 |
| | 588,188 |
| Less afloat in harbour .. .. | 28,999 |
| | 559,189 |
| Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail . .. .. | 154,000 |
| Stock in Bombay in all hands on 6th Nov. 1914 .. .. .. | 405,189 |
| Difference since last week .. .. | 38,602 |

*Subject to revision

### COTTON.

From private cables received this morning we are informed that the Liverpool market reopens to-day for business in May-June 1915 delivery only, at not less than 4.5 for liquidation of outstanding business and for new buying. Short sales cannot however be made.
Reuter advises that by a resolution of the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association all existing January-February American futures contracts were transferred from the 4th instant, into May-June 1915, in accordance with the terms of a scheme approved at a General Meeting of the Association. Private cables state that the Association has fixed a transfer commission on the above of 48 per 100 bales.
We understand from the above that the Liverpool Market is now open for liquidation of old business (sales or purchases), now transferred to May-June, at not less than 4.25. and for new buying at not less than the same rate; but new selling orders cannot be executed.
Early in the week the losal market for forward delivery was irregular, and good Broach after touching Rs. 183 dropped about Rs. 10 in a single day. Since Tuesday, last fluctuations have been comparatively small and the general tone of the market has been steadier. A fair business has been done in Broach, Bengals and fine Khamgaon Akola, the latter for both January and March. Fine Bengal for November and December has changed hands at a discount of Re 1 to Rs. 2, on the January rate ,and fine Khamgaon Akola March at a discount of about Rs. 3. Japanese export houses bought at the lower level of prices ruling, and the bazaar covered to some extent. Up to yesterday good Broach was done at about Rs. 175 to Rs. 180, with other rates in proportion. To-day the market opened at Rs. 181 for good Broach March Rs. 123, for fully good Bengal January and Rs. 152 for fine Khamgaon Akola January, the tone of the market being steady. Closing rates are given below:—
For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry by exports and mills, and prices have improved about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 from the lowest point touched. The unsold stock at Colaba is estimated at about 250,000 bales, and as receipts continue very small (aggregating only 22,582 bales since 1st September against 224,348 last year), it is anticipated that the market will remain fairly steady. A few lots of new Bengals have arrived, but the quantity is not very satisfactory. Receipts in the upcountry markets are small, and cotton is being held back.
Crop reports are fairly satisfactory. The weather has been unusually hot and cloudy over a large part of the cotton area. Rain has fallen in the Barsi and Southern districts. Bhavnagar reports damage to the plants by insects and disease.
Quotations:—

**Summary of arrivals of Cotton Produce and Principal Food-Grains in Bombay.**

| | Since 1st Jan. 1914. | Same period last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,871,510 | 2,434,339 |
| Wheat | 2,271,049 | 7,392,420 |
| Linseed | 2,075,284 | 4,409,323 |
| Rape, Rai etc. | 695,950 | 1,076,643 |
| Gingellyseed | 905,672 | 1,325,890 |
| Poppyseed | 177,084 | 401,864 |
| Groundnuts | 780,215 | 870,875 |
| Castorseed | 1,373,456 | 2,002,868 |
| Rice | 4,154,019 | 4,132,458 |
| Myrabolams | 818,741 | 580,784 |
| Cottonseed | 4,459,001 | 3,491,419 |
| Mowraseed | 155,584 | 578,681 |
| Gram | 602,313 | 811,267 |
| Jowar | 1,413,111 | 789,554 |
| Raize | 10,111 | 8,245 |
| Barley | 63,899 | 230,070 |

### LOCAL YARNS.

The Market continues dull and there is very little business passing anywhere. A trifling enquiry for 10s. and 12s. at low rates is reported. The silver Market has improved and this may possibly bring out a little business, but the China Markets are still very quiet.

Fortnightly sales from Hongkong...2,000 bales.
Exchange at Hongkong ..... Rs. 131½
Exchange at Shanghai ..... Rs 172½

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

*Wheat*:—The Market has ruled steady to firm during the week and prices show some improvement. There is a fair enquiry for ready Karachi, and a small business is reported in New Crop at about our quotations.
We quote:
Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 7-0-0 R.T
White Pissi 85 per cent. Ap. May... Rs. 6-3-0 R.T.
White Delhi Ap. May..... Rs 5-14-6 R.T.
*Linseed*:—Ready, seed after advancing to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt., dropped about, 10 annas early in the week. The demand fell off and the Market was quiet for a time. At the close an improvement has again set in and rates are steadier with sellers indifferent.
We quote:—
Ready (nominal) ..... Rs. 6-10-0 B.T.
*Rapeseed*:—The Market has remained quiet but steady with little change in prices.
We quote:—
Ready brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-8-0 B.T.
Ready yellow Guzerat ..... Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.
*Poppyseed*:—There is little or no change to report in this Market, which remains steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-10-0 B.T.
*Groundnuts*:—There is very little doing and prices are more or less nominal.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 34-0-0
*Castorseed*:—Rates have declined slightly and the tone of the Market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 5-11-0 R.T.
*Tilseed*: There is very little doing in this Market neither buyers nor sellers showing any disposition to operate.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 per cent. D. J. ..... Rs. 38-0-0
Ready White Khandeish ..... Rs. 40-0-0
*Mowraseed*: The Market is quiet and unchanged.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 4-0-0 B.T.
*Cottonseed*: The Market is quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 2-14-0 R.T.

### WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into BoDbay for the week-ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,058 | Bales. |
| Wheat | 34,248 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | 184 | „ |
| Rape, Rai etc. | 1,901 | „ |
| Gingellyseed | 8,174 | „ |
| Poppyseed | 16 | „ |
| Groundnuts | 1,730 | „ |
| Castorseed | 7,308 | „ |
| Rice | 12,640 | „ |
| Miraolams | 6,984 | „ |
| Cottonseed | 2,602 | „ |
| Mowraseed | 1,080 | „ |
| Gram | 25,503 | „ |
| Jowar | 1,201 | „ |
| Maize | 121 | „ |
| Barley | 871 | „ |

### PETROLEUM.

**The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—**

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| RisingSunBrandBulkLoose per 8 Ip.Gl. | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.. | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls. | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Deer Brand New Tins per pair . .. | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls. | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. .. | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls. | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Swan Brand New Tins per pair. .. | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Anchor Tins per pair .. .. .. | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Cases per case .. .. | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Anchor Cases per case .. .. .. | 5 | 1 | 0 |

**The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Coy's brands:—**

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake Brand 150° Amer | 6 | 0 | 2 | per case |
| White Rose Brand 150° | 5 | 12 | 2 | „ |
| Chester „ 75° | 5 | 2 | 2 | „ |
| Devoe's Imp. Brt. „ 76° | 5 | 0 | 2 | „ |
| Monkey „ 125° | 4 | 15 | 2 | „ |
| Tiger „ 125° | 4 | 15 | 2 | „ |
| White Camelia in tins „ 125° | 4 | 6 | 0 | per 2tins |
| Elephant Bulk in tins „ 125° | 4 | 6 | 0 | per 2tins |
| Elephant Bulk without tins „ 125° | 3 | 12 | 0 | per 6 Imp. Gal. |
| Camel in tin „ 125° | 4 | 6 | 0 | per 2tins |

**The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products:—**
**Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.**

| | | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kerosine Oil | Waterlily per case of 2tin | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| „ „ | Firefly „ „ „ | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| „ „ | Chaker per two tins. | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| „ „ | „ per 8 gallons | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| „ „ | Victoria per two tins | 3 | 11 | 0 |
| „ „ | „ per 8 gallons | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Burmah Wax | 1st quality, per pound | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| „ „ | 2nd „ „ „ | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Candles per pound | | 0 | 4 | 0 |

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 6th November 1914, was 30.074 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above h tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should b increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet o. he height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer raeding given above.

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m. | Depth on Nil ft. in. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time h. m. | Depth on Nil ft. in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov | | | Nov | | |
| F. | 6 | m 0 58 | 28 0 | 6 | m 6 48 | 10 10 |
| | | 0 33a | 25 7 | | 6 30a | 16 2 |
| S. | 7 | m 1 32 | 27 7 | 7 | m 7 22 | 20 4 |
| | | 1 7a | 25 7 | | 7 0a | 16 7 |
| Sun. | 8 | m 2 9 | 27 1 | 8 | m 7 59 | 20 10 |
| | | 1 45a | 24 7 | | 7 33a | 17 3 |
| M. | 9 | m 2 52 | 26 6 | 9 | m 8 49 | 21 3 |
| | | 2 33a | 24 6 | | 8 15a | 18 1 |
| Tu. | 10 | m 3 45 | 26 0 | 10 | m 10 2 | 21 3 |
| | | 3 38a | 23 7 | | 9 19a | 19 0 |
| W. | 11 | m 4 49 | 25 9 | 11 | m 11 51 | 20 9 |
| | | 5 10a | 23 9 | | 10 49a | 19 8 |
| Th. | 12 | m 5 55 | 25 10 | 12 | m 0 58a | 19 8 |
| | | 6 40a | 24 4 | | | |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Nov. | Sunrise | Sunset | |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ 6 (Friday) | 6h. 41m. | 6h. | 4m. |
| „ 7 (Saturday) | 6h. 42m. | 6h. | 3m. |
| „ 8 (Sunday) | 6h. 42m. | 6h. | 3m. |
| „ 9 (Monday) | 6h. 43m. | 6h. | 2m. |
| „ 10 (Tuesday) | 6h. 43m. | 6h. | 2m. |
| „ 11 (Wednesday) | 6h. 44m. | 6h. | 2m. |
| „ 12 (Thursday) | 6h. 44m. | 6h. | 2m. |

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3d 5h 18.6m a.m. last quarter 1914 Nov. 11d 5h 6.9m a.m. New Moon 1914 Nov. 17d 9h 31.9m p.m. First quarter 1914 Nov. 24d 7h 8.7m p.m.

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay 5th November 1914.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ... | 29.830 | Inches. |
| Temperature of Air ... | 82.8 | degree. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ... | 76.5 | „ |
| Dew Point ... | 74.2 | „ |
| Relative humidity of Air ... | 0.756 | „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ... | 7.2 | |
| Maximum temperature of Air ... | 88.2 | „ |
| Minimum do. do. ... | 78.3 | „ |
| General direction of wind from midnight to midnight ... | NE,ESE,W | |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ... | 117 | |
| Fall of Rail ... | 0.15 | |
| Total fall during month ... | 0.18 | |
| Do. do. year ... | 0.62 | |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 6th | 3100 | |


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**Syrup of Vasak** ...aka—Adulsa or Ardusa—(*Adhotoda Vasika*) has a considerable re...tion all over India as an *expectorant* and *antispasmodic*, and is largely prescribed in consumption and other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. There is a saying that "no man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists." Our Syrup possesses all the therapeutic properties of Vasaka to the fullest extent It gives excellent results in Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Phthisis, Asthma Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus &c... as. **10** pe 4 oz. phial.

**Syrup of Vasaka with Hypophosphite & Tolu.**—A combination of Specifics highly efficacious in all chest affections. Re. **1** per 4 oz. phial.

**Syrup Calcii Hypophosphite.**—This preparation contains one grain of Hypophosphite of Lime in each fluid dram. It is an invaluable remedy for those who are susceptible to Coughs, Colds and Catarrhs. Re. **1** per 6 oz. phia

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**'Asvan'** (*compound Elixir of Aswagandha with Sodium Glycerophosphate and Sodium Formate*). Most of the ingredients of this preparation have been in use in India from the earliest times, and are still very largely prescribed by physicians of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems. It gives wonderful results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, Loss of Vigour, Decay of Old Age, Neurasthenia and Debility of every kind. It is a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion, and as such, is indispensable for scholars and athletes. It is more powerful in action than wine, tea or coffee, but is absolutely free from any unpleasant secondary effects Rs. **1/8** per pint bettle.

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Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

# NOTICE.

**MONGINI BROTHERS** beg to inform their numerous mcustors that they have not increased their prices of Provisions and Stores, neither will they do so, unless compelled by increased cost on future shipments.

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, Nov. 8.

New Hall Sermon on "The Approaching Armageddon," opposite Watson's Annexe, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 9.

Parsi Writers' Association; Dr. Modi's second lecture on "The Ancient History of Germany," Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.

Parsee General Hospital, annual meeting at Mr. Petit's office, 6 p.m.
In Aid of Belgian War Relief Fund, subscription Dance by Bombay branch of ex-soldiers' Society of India and Burma, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

November 6.

404. Duties.—Duties for the week ending 14th November 1914:—
Orderly Officer Second Lieutenant F. W. Wilson.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company, Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergeant, No. 2 Company, Sergt. E. A. Sherron.

405. Parades.—Saturday, 7th inst. 15 pr. Gun Drill Head-Quarters at 5-0 p.m.

406. Inspection.—Sunday 8th instant; (Fort Manning Mahaluxmi), Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as strong as possible at 6-25 a.m., outside Grant Road Station, and proceed to Mahaluxmi for inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India. Members in possession of Cars and Cycles should proceed direct to the Battery and be there by 8-45 a.m.
Every member must attend this parade.
Dress.—Attention is invited to pages 13 and 14 Revised Corps Rules.

408. Signalling Class Morse.—Parade at 7-0 a.m., on Wednesdays and Fridays, outside Commercial Gymkhana Gate. Commencing from Wednesday the 11th instant.

409. Appointments.—No. 1 Company:—No. 1541 Gr. S. J. Stevens to be Acting Bombardier dated 6th November 1914.

410. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Sub-Section No. 2 Company. No. 1670 Gr. J. W. Chadwick.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

November 7.

925. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps as follows. Every N. C. Officer and man must attend, unless he obtains leave of absence from his Officer Commanding Company, beforehand. Saturday 7th November.—All adult companies parade at Oval at 5 p.m., instead of Bombay Gymkhana as previously notified.
Monday, 9th November.—"I," "K," and "M" (Cadet), Companies Parade at Head-Quarters at 7-30 a.m.
Monday, 9th November.—"H" Company and Scottish High School parade at Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, at 8-30 a.m.
Monday, 9th November.—"L" Company and St. Peter's High School Parade at St. Mary's High School at 9 a.m.
Dress for the above parades.—Review Order with Helmets.
Wednesday, 11th November.—Motor Reserve and special Reserve parade at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m., with cars.

947. Company parades for the week ending November 14:—
"A" Company, on Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Monday and Thursday, at 7 a.m., Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m., at the Bandstand, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits and Reserve.—Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform must be worn at Company drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company Tuesday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday 11th instant, Company parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m., prompt. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Orders with Helmets.
Signallers.—Until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade on Monday, Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana and Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the recruits of "G" Company, on the abovementioned days.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m., Dress.—Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class. Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

948. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 8th instant, "F" Company Class Firing.
Monday 9th instant, Motor Cyclist Class Firing.
Tuesday 10th instant, "D" Company.
Wednesday 11th instant, Motor Cyclist
Thursday 12th instant, "F" Company. Class Firing.
Friday 13th instant, "H" Company.
Saturday 14th instant, "C" Company.
Sunday 15th instant, "B" Company.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their recruits.

903. Recruits.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m., every evening except Saturdays. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.

904. Instruction Officers.—The Parade for this purpose will take place until further orders at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only. Time and dress as before. Officers should make every effort to attend.

949. Training.—It is notified for information that Officers Commanding companies can now obtain at Head-Quarters leaflets on Guard and Sentries. These are to be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already issued.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

## BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. Carington Smith, the Band of the 2nd Battn., Hampshire Regiment under the direction of Mr W. H. Orbinski, (Bandmaster), will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening commencing at 6 p.m., (S. T.)

March.—Nibelungen. ..... Wagner.
Overture.—Fra Diavolo. ..... Auber.
Selection.—Remin: of Sullivan. Winterbottom.
Idyll. (a) Evening Breeze (b) O Sole Mio ..... Capua.
Intermezzo.—Heartsease ..... Macbeth.
Fantasia.—Alpine Echoes ..... Horforth.
Two Step.—I'll dance till the sun breaks thro' ..... Joyce.
Selection.—Hullo Ragtime. ..... Hirch.
Valse.—Columbia. ..... Gardener.
Patrol.—The Wee Macgreegor. ..... Amers.
Regimental March.
RULE BRITANNIA.
GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

## BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Piggot, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. will play this evening the following programme under the direction of Mr Geo. W. Salter, at Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—Badajos. ..... Hume.
Overture.—Le Lac des Fees. ..... Auber.
Valse.—Luxembourg. ..... Lehar.
Selection.—The Gondoliers. ..... Sullivan.
Serenade.—Birthday. ..... Lincke.
Selection.—Students Songs. ..... Douglas.
Intermezzo.—Irawaddy. ..... Thurban.
RULE BRITANNIA.

## HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of passengers booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer Salsette sailing to-day:—

Board Miss B F; Brown Mr P G; Colvin Mr G L; Dacres Mrs Seymour; Farran, Miss K; Firth Mr R; Fisher Mr H; Fisher Mr S; Fletcher Mr Geo.; Fortescuien M. J A; Gray Mrs T S, 2 infants and ayah; Green Mrs T, Hadow Mr H C; Hayes Miss E O; Lambert Mr G; Lees Mr R C; Roskelley Mr; Scales, Mr A W; Talbot Mr G W; Trench Mr; Weaver Miss; Williams Mr.

## ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The P & O mail steamer Salsette arrived in harbour yesterday morning with mails which she had taken from the Malwa at Aden. She brought a large number of passengers including Sir Stanley Batchelor, Judge of the Bombay High Court.

The voyage throughout, both of the Malwa and the Salsette were uneventful.

The Salsette leaves to-day for Aden with mails and passengers.

Coleman Mr M; Pellowe Mr P; Howes Mr H, Jessop Mr; Dixon Mr R and Mrs; Fry Mrs; Hodgson Mrs, and 2 children and nurse; Skeeh Mrs and Child; Wright Mrs; Marrow Miss; Duthie two Misses; Wingate Mrs, child, infts., and nurse; Browne Mrs, infant, 2 children and nurse; Fallen Mrs; Tuite Dalton Mrs E, infts., and nurse; Tuite Dalton Miss; Fletcher Mrs; Grier Mrs, 2 children and nurse; Lecky Mrs, 2 children and nurse; Keen Mrs, 2 children, infts., and nurse; Johnstone Mrs; Brickman Mrs, and child; Buchan Mrs and 2 children; Stewart Mrs, infant and nurse; Elliot Mrs; Watson Mrs, 2 children and nurse; Glenday Mr; Maye Mrs child and nurse; Raymond Mrs and infts.; Sawyer Mrs, infant, child and nurse; Laing Mrs; Dobbie Mrs; Haldane Mrs; Hodson Mrs; and child; Lane Mr; Lean Mrs A; Da Costa Dr; McCormack Miss; Stallard Mrs; Townsend Mr W; Trivett Mr R; Annan Mr; Jessop Mrs, Child and nurse; Jenkins Mr E E; Branson Mrs; Taylor Mrs, infts, 2 children and nurse; Marrow Mrs, infant and nurse; Duthie Mrs; Thurston Mrs, and 2 children; Dundas Mrs, infant and nurse; Morris Mrs, child and nurse; Tuite Dalton, Mrs; Penton Mrs; Fletcher two Misses; Hume Spry Mrs, and 2 children; Cotter Mrs; MacTavish Mrs, Child, infant and nurse; Hawkes Mrs; Hope Mrs and 2 children; Hutchinson Mrs, child and nurse; Southey Mrs, Brownlow Mrs; Coote Mr; Summer Mrs, and 2 children; Graham Mrs; Brunker Miss; Lang Mrs; Creagh Mrs; Routh Mrs, infant and nurse; Turner Mrs, child and nurse; Palin Mrs; Cross Mr and Mrs; Finlayson Mrs A D and Child; Ayenger Dr; Holmes Mrs, child and nurse.

## PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. R. Joshi, B.A., will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarchana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

## PORT OFFICER'S NOTIFICATION.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has been informed by the Meterological Department, Simla, that the depression in the Arabian Sea has disappeared. The cautionary signal has, therefore been lowered.

## DAIWADNYA ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Society Pandit Sadashiv Shastri Kanhere will deliver a sermon on "Shremat Bhagwat Gita" to-morrow, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of Shri Mangal Harischandralaya, when ladies and gentlemen of the community have been invited to attend.

## THE PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, the second lecture on "The Ancient History of Germany" by Dr. Modi will be delivered on Monday the 9th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort. The lecture is open to the public.

## YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. Vinayak Narayan Manochar, will deliver a lecture this evening, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "His Experiences while in England" in the premises of the Association, Amroli House, near Mharbawdi Police Station Girgaum Back Road.

## FIRE INA MILL.

An alarm of fire was raised in the blow-room of the Presidency Mills at Fergusson Road on Thursday night. Mill appliances were set to work, and the engines from different stations followed and put out the fire in a quarter-of-an-hour. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 4,000, which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is believed to be friction caused by some hard substance getting into the machinery.

## MAHIM AND THE TOWN PLANING ACT.

Under the auspices of the Ward Ratepayers' Association a public Meeting of the land-owners, rate-payers and residents of the Mahim Ward, will be held at Dr. Antonio Da Silva's School, Dadar, on Sunday the 8th November 1914 at 4 p.m. to vote a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay protesting against the application of the provisions of the Town Planning Act to Mahim for its development.

## TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The following Telegraph Notification has been issued:—

Any bank or firm may use one code word or group in private code to indicate the amount in an inland remittance message under the same restrictions regarding censorship as are laid down for foreign remittance messages. Such inland remittance messages can however only be accepted when either the sender or th addressee is at a place where there is a censor.

## DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

One attack of plague, and one attack and one death from each of small-pox and cholera were reported in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Friday. The single plague attack occurred at Tarwadi. The total number of deaths reported on Thursday was 69, as compared with 78 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 94 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal ratcatchers on Thursday was 1,783, out of which 6 were plague rats. Two of these latter were found in Dongri, 3 in Mandvi and 1 in Dhobi Talao.

## PROWS SUNK

During the storm on Thursday evening two prows fully loaded with coal were sunk.

Prow No. 3,690, belonging to Hiralal Chhotalal, and loaded with forty tons of coal, sank in the stream opposite Mallet Bunder. All the crew were saved by another prow.

Prow No. 4,710, loaded with 28 tons, of coal, sank opposite Masagon Bunder. The tindal, Vithal Dhavji, has reported that all the crew were saved by a Port Trust boat.

## BITTEN BY A RAT

At the morgue, yesterday morning, the Coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of Vallabhdass Jivan (24), a Hindu labourer.

The evidence showed that the deceased was bitten by a rat. On Thursday morning he was found to be unconscious and breathing heavily. A doctor was sent for, but the deceased died before any assistance could be rendered. A post-mortem was performed, and it was ascertained that the deceased had taken opium.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

## THE PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

During August 1914, the total number of patients newly admitted into the above hospital was 52. With the 69 remaining over from July, the total number under treatment during August was 121. Of these 16 were discharged cured, 42 left relieved or of their own accord, 6 died and 57 remained in the hospital at the end of the month. 77 patients were treated free of charge, while the others paid fees ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 10. The total receipts realised during the month amounted to Rs. 2,121.12.0, while the actual working expenses amounted to Rs. 7,047.4.0, the average expense per head per diem being Rs. 3.7.0.

# "SPY TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY."

*Topical War Service.*

**This French "soldier" sold his comrades for German silver. For a hundred francs he signalled a message to the Germans giving them the position of French guns near Rheims. The photograph was taken after the traitor had been shot.**

## BOMBAY AMMUSEMENTS.

Another fine star film entitled "Wanted by the Police" will be the feature of the week at the Olympia Picture Palace. The story, a pathetic one, deals with the life of a man given to drink. The war pictures will be worth seeing, and there are other interesting films.

## BASE BALL IN BOMBAY.

On the Bombay Gymkhana Maidan, on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock two teams representing America and Japan will play a match of the United States national game baseball, a sport which is quite new to India. In the line up for America will be Meissoner, center fielder; Anderwood, catcher; Johnson, pitcher; Hutchins, short stop; Keeper, 1st Base; Grant, 3rd Base; Milner, 2nd Base; Manong, right fielder; Penton, left fielder. For Japan the following will be the players. Yamanasi, pitcher; Kawanura, catcher; Yeshura, short stop; Yano, 1st Base; Mimura 2nd Base; Sasaua, 3rd Base; Yamamoto, right fielder; Zakayanagi, center fielder; Kaneko, left fielder.

An effort is being made to have these contests regularly every Sunday.

## GERMAN AS TRAMWAY MANAGER.

### NORTHANTS TOWN COUNCIL REJECTS "ANTI-GERMAN LAW."

There has been some agitation in Northampton regarding the retention as manager of the municipal tramways of Mr. J. Gottschalk, a German who naturalised himself after the outbreak of war, says the "Daily News and Leader." At a town's meeting a resolution was carried demanding his dismissal, but the corporation, after debating the matter for four and a half hours, decided by a majority of 28 votes to 16 to retain his services.

It was explained by Mr. T. D. Lewis, chairman of the Tramway Committee, that Mr. Gottschalk had been resident in England for 37 years, had no official connection with Germany, had managed the Northampton tramways for 28 years, and for the last 11 years had been in the employ of the corporation. The staff of the tramways had affirmed their confidence in him, and so also had the Trades Council and the Socialist party.

His interests were in the town, he married an Englishwoman, and one of his sons had served in the British Army. The reason he did not naturalise himself earlier was that he never contemplated such a catastrophe as a war with Germany.

Mr. Woods, who moved that Mr. Gottschalk receive three months' salary in lieu of notice, said that it was not right that the ratepayers of the town who were sacrificing their money and the life of their sons, should give a German £8 a week to walk about the town when an Englishman could do the work.

A great impression was made upon the council by the speech of Councillor Collier, a Yeomanry non-commissioned officer, who, dressed in khaki, declared that any action detrimental to Mr. Gottschalk would break every canon of common sense and justice.

On Thursday, the Yuvaraj of Mysore opened at Bangalore, a large scientific conversazione organised by heads of various scientific and technical departments of the Mysore service in aid of St. John's Ambulance Association.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Masagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency, Magistrate, Sergeant Clews charged Adam Forlanders, a European, with deserting the Workhouse.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused was a vagrant, and was detained in the Workhouse in June last. On the 9th of that month he got leave to go out, in search of employment, saying he would return the same evening. He, however, failed to keep his promise and was subsequently arrested.

The accused said he did not return to the Workhouse as he had got work.

The accused was convicted, and as he had two previous convictions against him for a similar offence, he was sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

### ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged one Dattatraya Ragunath with cheating under false pretensions.

The case for the prosecution was that in September last the accused went to the Yost Typewriter Company, and representing himself to be the proprietor of "The Western Trading Company," induced the Typewriting Company to sell him a typewriter, valued at Rs. 275 on credit for a Hyderabad customer. The accused promised to pay the price in a few days. He, however, did not turn up within the time fixed, and Mr. Scholl, manager of the Company, informed the police, who arrested the accused.

The accused was also charged with cheating one Gopaldas Mengraj of Messrs. Tolaram and Co., in respect of silk cloth, valued at about Rs. 141.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Further hearing was adjourned.

### RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Vishnu Pandu, a hack victoria driver, with rash and negligent driving so as to endanger human life.

The case for the prosecution was that a labourer, named Bukhu Savlaram, was walking near the Victoria Terminus, when the accused's gharry came up, and knocked down the complainant, both wheels of the carriage passing over his stomach. The gharry was going fast and no warning was given.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was fined Rs. 50. Out of the fine, if recovered, Re. 25 were ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

## RUSSIAN STRATEGY.

### LURING THE GERMANS INTO THE COLD POLISH REGION.

Russians and Germans have now come to close grip in the autumn campaign in the west of Poland, wired Mr. O. P. Sturk, Special Correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" from Petrograd on Oct. 11. The battle area has been chosen by the Russians within their own territory as the best preparation for the invasion of Silesia, just as the Austrians were drawn into the province of Volynia in the early weeks of the war for their defeat before Russia's victorious campaign into Galicia.

The Germans are moving four columns into Poland. That in the south, under General Hindenburg, is moving from Sosnovicze, near Cracow, its objective being Ivangorod, the fortress on the left bank of the Vistula, 60 miles, above Sandomir and about the same distant below Warsaw. The second German army is moving from bases at Czenstochov and Petrokev, aiming westwards towards Warsaw. The third and fourth armies are operating from Kalisz and Thorn and are also directed towards the heart of Poland.

Each of these armies is believed to comprise five corps. The southern invading army has already sustained a severe check. The Russians had an artillery force ready, far stronger than the enemy expected, in position below Ivangorod. The German cavalry division was routed and fled, leaving about 2,000 dead and wounded.

Even at the outset of Germany's eastern autumn campaign their operations lack confidence, and suspicion is growing among them that Russia is only manœuvring till they are drawn in great numbers within her grasp, when she will be ready to inflict an overwhelming defeat.

The weather is now cold, with keen frosts at night. The health of the Russian army is excellent, while the Germans have already burnt down most of the wooden houses for firewood.

## ADMISSION AT SANDHURST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

The London Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The Army Council has decided that contributions usually paid by parents of cadets at Woolwich and Sandhurst shall not be required in the case of candidates gaining admission at November or subsequent examinations. A sum of £35 will still be required for the provision of uniform and books. The upper age limit has been raised to 25. During the period for which fees are suspended apointments in the Indian Army will be offered for competition by Woolwich cadets.


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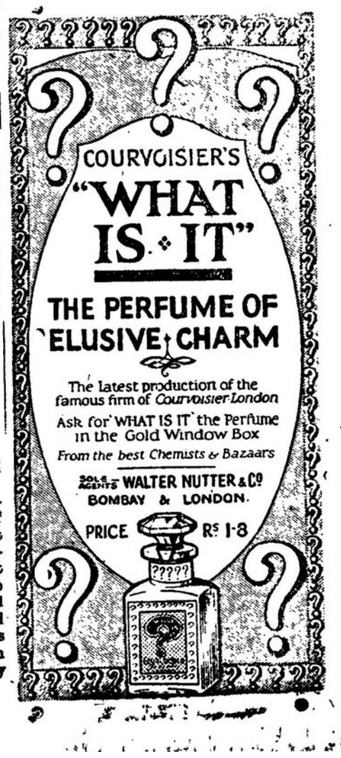
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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Saturday, November 7, 1914.*

## GERMANY AND ASIA.

In the face of Germany's professed friendship for Islam, the betrayal of Turkey by the operation of that profession, and her constant attempts to play on the susceptibilities of certain Oriental denominations, it is useful to probe Germany's conception of the mission of Asiatics and her inner thoughts on the Eastern Continent. In the vast field of Oriental research none will deny the great place occupied by Germans and German universities. Such names as Max Muller and Geldner, to mention only two, are household words in Orientalism and will remain so always. To the former we are indebted for those admirable studies entitled "Six Systems of Indian Philosophy," whilst from Geldner of Gottingen have emanated side lights on Zoroaster's life and mission, without which no student can explore the philosophical systems of ancient Iran. These are only two names, but they can be augmented by fifty or sixty others, all of whose bearers rendered immemorial service to the ancient Continent by lives devoted to the research of her religious and social story. This has often led Orientals into believing that it was Germany, of all Western countries, who really understood Eastern "intellect" and was ever prepared to pore sympathetically over its fruits. Nor did Germans fail to make use of this misconception by all those subtle means in which the Professors *a la lunette* excel. Numerous books were published by which it was sought to prove that the Germanic peoples were a partially pure Aryan survival in Europe, and that it was due to this that German philosophy occupied so distinguished a place in the ethical systems of the West. Commentaries were written to Goethe's longer pieces, in which it was boldly stated that that great master's theories were not inseparable from the Upanishads! Many swallowed the bait; and time was when intelligent Orientals went to the length of permitting themselves to feel flattered at the amount of notice their literary treasures elicited from the German Academy!

But here as in everything a vast gulf exists between German scholarship and abstract philosopy and German culture as it is practised. The falseness of it all has been constantly betrayed by the tone adopted towards all things Asiatic by the German press, which has shown clearly that the sentiments of a few choice scholars does not represent the views of the German nation, who remain disdainfully inimical and arrogant towards the East, though ever ready to exploit it. For instance the favourite slander of the "Berliner Tageblatt" the "Koln Gazette" and the "Frankfurter Zeitung" against the Russian was that he stood for "Asiatic Barbarism!" A little while ago on the Baghdad Railway the employees, Ottoman subjects, demanded an increase of wages from the German contractors. Being "Asiatics" their requests were treated with silent contempt. The employees thereupon decided to make a demonstration, and advanced in mass across a railway bridge spanning a swift river, towards the contractors' offices. The worthy Germans getting into a state of blue funk ordered one of their engine drivers to go down the track at full speed. Numbers of unfortunate employees dived into the river to save themselves from the engine and were drowned, whilst the rest were crushed to death! This happened last April! The German Consular officials at Aleppo, "protected" their worthy nationals and smuggled them out of the country; whilst no doubt Liman von Sanders put things right with Enver Pasha. "Self defence" was the excuse, one of which we have heard a great deal in Belgium lately. Anyhow the Near East was indignant and the files of Cairo papers, European and vernacular, will show some hard comments. So much for Germany's sympathy for Turks (also Asiatics) and yet another sample of hcpocrisy! As far as China is concerned we published the other day some facts concerning the treatment meted out to the prisoners during the Boxer Rising. They were bullied and humiliated first and executed after! In German colonies the native is considered as little better than a dog. Germans from East Africa coming to India are shocked at the insolence of "natives" under the aegis of British rule, who actually dare to address God's chosen Germans in a "European tongue"! They condemn British policy in East Africa which permits a Swahili to learn English if he has the enterprise, holding that it makes the Swahili, who by the way is a Muslim, "conceited" and "fancy that the country belongs to him!", which it does.

Coming to India, and particularly Indian soldiers, it is interesting to read some of the stories told by Sir Roper Lethbridge of the conduct of German soldiers towards Indians during the Boxer Rising. They spoke of and to them as "coolies," the very men to whom Lord Crewe referred as "high souled soldiers belonging to an ancient civilisation." Even Indian princes, such as Bikanir and Pertab Singh, were not spared any affront by the glorified German Commander Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee. Some years after this the late German Ambassador in London, Count Wolff-Metternich, met Sir Pertab in camp in Rajputana, and Sir Valentine Chirol tells the following tale of the Maharaja's comment on that occasion "The inborn courtesy of the Rajput Prince was strained to the uttermost to repress the bitter memories of those days in Pekin. As he put it 'I like to meet a German on horseback sword in hand, not with salaams in the drawing room!'" Sir Pertab's wish has been gratified and no doubt he and his comrades will leave behind an undying impression and a vindication of Immortal Asia!

## THE WORK OF THE POST OFFICE.

The Report of the Post Office and Telegraphs, combined, which is published in the "Gazette of India" of October 31st last, is the first of its kind since the date of the amalgamation of the two departments. It would, however, be premature at this stage to offer any opinion on the economy and efficiency of the dual organisation till fair time has been allowed to enable the machinery to run smoothly. Moreover, telegraphs do not possess the same interest for the general public as the Post office. The telegraphic system is somewhat dependent on the international policy of different states. And it is to be feared that, so far, India is not obtaining that full justice which might be expected under its own independent conditions. India has to submit to the exigencies of the international union. And though the United Kingdom endeavours to obtain for it such justice as it can as to the charges, still very heavy in spite of recent reductions, it must be observed that the country is not quite satisfied. Anyhow, it is to be feared, that the case for India is not pressed home so vigorously by the authorities in Great Britain as that of Great Britain itself. The only way towards such further reduction, as would be deemed fair and reasonable, is to go on agitating. Meanwhile we may review the broad results of last year's postal administration.

The Post Office now employs nearly a lakh of persons to serve as efficiently as possible the vast population of 30 crores. That fact signifies that one employee is necessary to serve 3,000 people. Next there are now 18,906 post offices throughout the Empire, which means that one post office on an average serves 16,000. Of course the detailed statistics under each head of the different provinces will greatly fluctuate. The urban population will show a larger number than the rural. But for these the student of detailed postal statistics must be referred to the carefully prepared tables which accompany the Report. The mileage covering Indian postal work is recorded at 155,806, and over this vast area the post office was useful to receive and transmit through its 18,906 offices as many as 1,049 million articles of all sorts, that is letters, post cards, parcels, newspapers and so on. These are 35 million more than last year and may be classified as under:—

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Paid unregistered letters | 414 millions. |
| Unpaid letters | 32 millions. |
| Registered letters and packets. | 19 millions. |
| Post cards | 456 millions. |
| Registered newspapers | 56 millions. |
| Ordinary unregistered packets. | 58 millions. |
| Registered parcels | 5.8 millions. |
| Unregistered parcels | 6.8 millions. |

The above may be fairly taken as the crux of the entire postal activity of last year, apart from that on its commercial side. The total number of all kinds of letters amounted to 465 millions. This gives an average of 1.55 letter per head of the population. The 456 million post cards give an average of 1.52 per head. Practically then, the entire correspondence of the population was 3·07 per unit, which is a vast stride on what it was a decade ago. But look at the progress in the number of registered newspapers! It increased by 1.465 millions over last year. That again is remarkable progress and shows how far the advance of education is beneficial. For a modern newspaper is indeed a great teacher by itself, infinitely better than all the learned pedagogues. We may now take a glance at the commercial branch of the Post Office. There were 31 million more orders of the total value of 38 million pounds, say 57 crores. These statistics will inform the reader that the average value of each money order was Rs. 18. Of these 57 crores of money orders the tradesmen contributed 12 crores, a handsome sum indeed. Next there were insured articles numbering three millions of the value of 72 crores. What a popular underwriter the State is, and what safety and facilities do these imply! Dutiable articles sent by post had to pay in all £69,000. This branch does not seem yet to be so well developed as it ought to be, and the attention of the Director-General may well be drawn to it.

We now come to the financial branch of the Post Office. It is the greatest savings bank in the country. Last year on 31st March, 1914, there were 16.38 lakhs of accounts with total balance of 23.25 crores. The increase compared with 1912-13 was 4 per cent. in number of accounts and 12 per cent. in balance. The average balance to the credit of a depositor in 1912-13 was Rs. 132, while during the year under review, it rose to Rs. 141 which is exceedingly satisfactory. This important branch of the postal service needs a separate article by itself for purposes of a variety of analyses and we hope to revert to it on an early occasion. Meanwhile we may conclude the general review of the Post Office by referring to the remaining commercial branch, namely, postal insurance. The number of life insurance policies was 24,574, insured for 3.37 crores of rupees. This business is also thriving, and it is to be hoped that the postal insurance will be infinitely more popular as time goes on. Finally we come to the balance sheet. The total income from all sources amounted to 3.75 crores and the expenditure 3.30 crores, leaving a net surplus of 45 lakhs, say half crore. Ten years ago the net revenue was 13.74 lakhs. So it has nearly quadrupled itself during the decade. We congratulate the Director-General and all the employees on their gratifying service on behalf of the millions. There is no branch of the Imperial administration which is at once so popular and paying.

## Notes of the Day

**The British Aid for Antwerp.**

As our London correspondent mentions, in the letter which appears on another page, Mr. Churchill was very sharply criticised for organising the British naval force which was sent to assist in the defence of Antwerp. It was urged that the task was hopeless and was known to be so; that the relief was too hastily organised, the men being raw and untrained, and that the paramount military problem of sending every man and every gun that could be spared, into the line of battle in Northern France, was ignored. Another objection was that Antwerp might have been saved the misery of a bombardment and the almost total flight of the population by an early surrender, in view of the ultimate inevitability of its capture. All this criticism seems to us to be ill-founded. In the first place, it may be assumed that Mr. Churchill acted with the agreement of the War Office and the Cabinet; in the second place the Belgian Government made an appeal to Britain which could not have been ignored; it was a moral obligation to respond to it. But, more than all this, can it be said that the enterprise was futile, and resulted only in the loss of the 2,000 men interned in Holland? If the city had been surrendered before the bombardment the garrison would have been surrendered with it, and without the help of the British, could the Belgian army have got safely out of the city to perform the magnificent services it has since rendered in the field?

**The Condition of Germany.**

A writer in "The Nation" gives an interesting *resumé* of the industrial position in Germany, gathered from a perusal of the latest batch of German papers to hand in London. The "Vossiche Zeitung," he says, makes no secret of the fact that the whole export trade of Germany is stopped, that those factories that remain open have no prospect of disposing of their goods, and that, in spite of a small export trade to the Scandinavian countries, most of the export houses are on the brink of ruin. Of course, the demands for war material give a good deal of work in some trades. Essen is busy night and day, the leather and jute industries thrive, while textiles and metal industries are just kept going by army orders. But there are heavy rises in the price of food, and unemployment is becoming wide and acute. We have already referred to the petrol famine existent in Germany. This writer remarks that

One of the gravest difficulties of the Government is the supply of petrol and other motor spirits. These are, of course, vital to modern warfare. The army stocks are running low, but some experts hold that petrol can be replaced by benzol a spirit which Germany can manufacture. Finally, there is good reason to believe that the Socialists are gathering great strength in Berlin, on the double ground of the extension of unemployment and of the official concealment of war losses and war reserves.

**The Defender of Kimberley.**

It is curious that at the time when Sir John French, who relieved Kimberley in 1900, is fighting fresh battles for the Empire in Europe, the news should come of the death, under tragic circumstances, at his home in Devonshire of the death of the officer who so gallantly defended Kimberley for 126 days against General Cronje's besieging forces. Major-General Robert Kekewich had not only the enemy to deal with in defending Kimberley, but also the embarrassment caused by the presence in the beleagured town of the great Cecil Rhodes who disapproved of his military dispositions and made things generally uncomfortable. General Kekewich, who retired from the army not long after the the South African war, belonged to a well-known West Country family and was one of four brothers, all of whom earned distinction in life. One was the well-known judge, whose reputation rests chiefly on the number of his judgments upset on appeal, another is the Sir George Kekewich, who was for years the most able official in the Education Department, and afterwards represented South Devon in Parliament as a Liberal, and a third is Recorder of Tiverton. General Kekewich entered the Army in 1874 and first saw active service in the Malay Peninsula in 1875. He served in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 and was D.A.A.G., at Suakim in 188. He was born in 1854.

**Trade Through Neutrals.**

It is stated that though England is at war with Germany, German commercial agents are still plentiful in the British Isles. The Germans have adopted the safer method of dealing through neutrals. Many Germans in England have changed their nationality and have naturalised themselves, and this being the case they are more dangerous foes, as they act as intermediaries for German merchants. Their method of trading is generally to consign goods to a neutral port either in Holland or Denmark and thence to tranship them. The agent in the port of destination is a neutral too and it is a very difficult matter to detect these subterfuges. Another favourite method of German firms in England is to apply for a license to change their names and the businesses into limited liability concerns. This, however, has now been stopped. In this way the Germans have gone on trading with their country, and supply it with the necessaries. Of course the censorship of all letters from other countries has to some extent checked this evil, but it is impossible to find out all the underhand ways. There are other firms, who though nominally English, are suspected of German ownership and sympathies, and it is urged that the time has come to put a stop to their commercial activities. It may be mentioned that recently a large consignment of copper was sent to Rotterdam, which it is suspected was intended for Krupps.

**Modern Indian Art.**

One of the features of the publication "Indian Ink," which is shortly to appear under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund is a selection of the paintings of modern Indian artists. Foremost among these will be the picture, "The End of the Journey" by Abanendranath Tagore, a conception finely executed in tints of sunset crimson which was recently exhibited in Paris. On that occasion, the Louvre authorities made an effort to obtain it for the French national art collection, but the artist refused to part with it, though the price offered was ten thousand francs. Reproductions of other noteworthy pictures which will appear, will be examples of the work of Nandalal Basu, Sachindranath De, J. P. Ganguly, P. N. Sinha and others.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

### WHAT BOMBAY USES AND WHAT IT NEEDS.

### INTERESTING STATISTICS.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

Now that a copious monsoon has replenished the reservoirs of Bombay, all the anxieties of last May regarding a possible shortage of water are forgotten by the public and the thoroughly ingrained habit of wasting takes its old course. Private taps are allowed to run, and the cheap ball cocks in the elevated cisterns stick so frequently that the overflow from the roof of a four storey building may go on for a fortnight every day during the hours of pressure wetting the pavement and the passers-by before anything is done to stop it. The average domestic servant treats the kitchen tap as a perennial river, that may be drawn upon at any time and allowed to flow in the intervals. They neither know nor care how much water may escape through a small orifice in twenty-four hours. This matter was carefully examined some years ago by Mr. Barrington of Wolverhampton, and described at a meeting of waterworks engineers. The following is his table of observation,

WASTE IN GALLONS.

| | Waste in Gallons. |
|---|---|
| ¼ inch Bib Cock Washer bad, | 700 |
| 3/8 inch Tap Washer bad | 920 |
| ¼ inch Tap, screw stripped | 12,720 |
| 3/8 inch Ball tap-washer bad | 900 |
| 3/8 inch Ball tap-lever strained | 200 |
| 3/8 inch Pipe burst | 11,280 |
| ½ inch | 17,280 |
| ½ inch Tap left open | 23,520 |
| ½ inch Tap left open | 12,000 |
| 3/8 inch Tap left open | 9,600 |

IS THE SUPPLY AMPLE.

The lost water from the ¾ inch tap during 24 hours would have supplied thirty people with 25 gallons per day for a month. It has become the fashion to talk of an ample supply, the ampler the better, being the first necessity of a healthy city, but recent experience in Bombay has shaken this belief among some of the most experienced observers. It is only a few years ago that a careful enquiry was made into the consumption of water in various Indian towns provided with waterworks.

The following were the figures of daily consumption:—

| | Gallon. | | Gallon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ajmere, | 5.0 | Sukkur | 12.0 |
| Cawnpore, | 5.35 | Baroda, | 17.7 |
| Lahore, | 7.29 | Simla, | 8.0 |
| Jubbulpore, | 17.6 | Lucknow, | 15.0 |
| Karachi, | 23.8 | Quetta, | 20.0 |
| Madras, | 16.0 | Peshawar, | 10.0 |
| Ahmedabad, | 10.0 | Lahore, | 7.29 |
| Hyderabad (Sind), | 9.7 | Agra, | 6.44 |
| Delhi, | 10.0 | Bandora, | 2.12 |

THE MINIMUM ALLOWANCE.

Bandra the last of the list was paying at the time Rs. 1-2-0 per thousand for water from the Bombay reservoirs and making up its total from tanks and wells of more than doubtful purity, and in many of the other towns pipe water was only used very sparingly although the charges were moderate. The figure from Cawnpore was obtained three years after the opening of the waterworks. In towns where water can only be obtained by the labour of hauling it from wells or carrying it from tanks or rivers there is very little waste, but the risks of fouling are great on account of the exposed state of these sources of supply which renders them liable to contamination of many kinds. How small the quantity may be that will content people who obtain their water from distant wells or tanks, is told in a small book published by Lieut.-Col. Hehir in Hyderabad, Deccan. He found people in certain villages who only used 2½ gallons per day. His estimate of a minimum allowance per head was ten gallons.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

The consumption of water for domestic purposes varies enormously. Among the coolee class 7½ gallons per day will cover every requirement, if none is wasted. Three-fourths of the population of Bombay is of this class, and, if they used as much as 10 gallons 7½ million gallons per day would serve them. One of the latest official estimates of supply for the city was 42 millions per day which, if due allowance were made for industrial and other requirements, would still leave an extraordinary amount for the remaining fourth of the population. And as the whole water supply has to be paid for, whether it is used or wasted, we are naturally led to comparisons of cost of water in our city that is fed mostly by gravity, with that of other cities whose water is pumped and is sold for four or five annas per thousand gallons. The experience of water supplies in tropical cities has proved very clearly that, instead of overflowing abundance, the water should be carefully proportioned to cover the actual needs of the inhabitants. Any excess has to be paid for several times over; in first cost, in malaria, and in inspectors of the Health Department.

## Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor Lord Willingdon, accompanied by his staff, and the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, and the Hon. Mr P. D. Pattni, left Bombay for Poona yesterday afternoon by the Mail. Among those present to see his Excellency off were his Highness the Jam Saheb; the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S. Municipal Commissioner; Mr. S. M. Edwards, C.V.O., I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, and Major H. L. Hepper, Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Mr W. N. Harvey has been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Indian Agricultural Service.

# THE WAR.

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANS IN RETREAT IN EAST AND WEST.

### RUSSIAN INVASION OF TURKEY.

### INDIANS DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES.

A Belgian official message says that the Germans are retreating eastward, and adds, that the losses of the third and twenty-second German Reserve Corps in fighting on the Yser were so great, that they amounted to a real disaster.

The Allies have assumed the offensive and have made notable progress in several directions.

An eye-witness at British headquarters recounts continuous desperate fighting from October 2th to 30th round Ypres in which the Indians distinguished themselves. The Germans are making a desperate effort to capture Ypres.

A brilliant combined attack on the part of the Moroccans, the French Colonials and the Indians secured Hollebeck and Messines, important strategic points. The Indians' attack was irresistible.

In the Eastern Theatre the Russian forces are said to have been triumphing all along the line and to be in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Last week they captured 15,000 prisoners and several dozen guns.

The Russian Army in the Caucasus made a rapid advance, crushed the Turkish forces, and occupied an Armenian town on Tuesday.

The Russian advance against the Turks extends along the front of a hundred miles and the first important battle is shortly expected.

It is announced that Britain will annex Cyprus an island in the Mediterranean, which nominally belongs to Turkey, but is occupied and administered by Britain. Its annexation will be a mere formality.

The bombardment of the Dardanelles continues most effectively.

The Press Bureau states that there is absolutely no truth in the report that Jeddah has been bombarded.

The Persian Government has assured the Powers of her strict neutrality.

According to the "Morning Post" the Rumanian Government has detained 114 goods wagons laden in with munitions sent to Turkey by Germany.

The Turkish Ministers of Public Works, Commerce and Marine have resigned.

France has formally declared war against Turkey.

General Smuts has announced that the South African rebellion would shortly fizzle out.

The German cruiser Yorck struck a chain of mines blocking the entrance to Jhade Bay on the north coast of Germany and sank.

### THE GREAT BATTLE IN FLANDERS.

#### SEVEREST STRUGGLE IN HISTORY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The "Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—

When the history of the battle in Flanders is made known, it will be found that the British army has been engaged in one of the severest struggles in history. It has fought with unparalleled heroism and inflicted enormous losses by the deadliest rifle fire. Thousands of German dead lay everywhere in our front. Many promotions were made on the field for gallantry and distinguished conduct.

The secret movement of the British from the Aisne is regarded as one of the finest feats in warfare and confounded the Germans. The enemy was foiled in his definite plan to secure the French coastlines.

A fresh attempt is now being made, but the Allies are more advanced in their positions and the flooded area has shut off the coast route. Finally with the increased depth of water, the retreat of the German Right is continuing.

The bravery of the Indian troops is beyond all mere praise.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Venice says:—Merchants here say that since Saturday they have been unable to send goods to Switzerland or to Austria. The frontier authorities have suddenly become most active.

# GERMAN RETIREMENT CONTINUES.

## RUSSIAN INVASION OF TURKEY.

## BATTLE IN BELGIUM.

### GERMANS IN RETREAT

### ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

### "A REAL DISASTER."

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 5, 4-20 a.m.

Yesterday evening's official communique issued in Paris at eleven o'clock said:—.

There is no notable change in the situation. We have progressed slightly in the north near Messines and there have been violent cannonades without much result at several points, particularly west of Lens, between Somme and Ancre and in Argonne and the Forest of Appremont.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 5-20 a.m.

A Belgian official communique says that the Germans are retreating eastward, their front extending to Leke and Thorout. The losses of the Third and Twenty-second German Reserve Corps in fighting on the Yser were so great that they amounted to a real disaster.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

An official communique issued here says:—

The German attacks have again been less vigorous. We have made notable progress in several directions.

### ALLIES ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

#### GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

A communiqué says: "The Allies have made slight progress east of Nieuport along the right bank of the Yser.

The enemy has renewed his attacks from Dixmude to the Lys but at several points with less energy, especially regarding his infantry attacks. The French and British lines have not retreated at any point. They have assumed the offensive and have made notable progress in several directions.

The line from La Bassee to the Somme was especially marked by artillery battle, in the region of Roye. We have retained the occupation of Quesnoy and have advanced appreciably towards Andrechy.

Artillery has been active between the Oise and the Moselle. German attacks at several points on the front have been repulsed, in some cases, after a battle lasting the whole day.

The position on the right wing is unchanged.

### LOST ROUND RECAPTURED.

PARIS, Nov. 6.

At eleven last night it was officially stated that there was no fresh information regarding the operations north of the river Lys.

A violent German offensive north of Arras carried the trenches which we recaptured.

All German attacks in St. Hubert region in the Argonne were repulsed.

Nothing noteworthy occurred elsewhere.

### ALLIES' POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A Belgian communique says: South o Zandvoorde the enemy has continued the attack with the greatest violence on the allied front. All our positions have been maintained.

### POSSIBILITY OF CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Lord Selborne in a recruiting speech at Chiswick, spoke of the possibility of having to adopt conscription.

He said there was no sacrifice too great to ensure victory. No one could foresee the political and social changes the war would involve.

The part India had played must have a great effect on India's future and position in the Empire.

### EMDEN'S OFFICERS DECORATED.

#### MORE IRON CROSSES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The officers and a number of the men of the cruiser Emden have been awarded the Iron Cross.

### SOUTH AFRICAN REBELLION.

#### "WILL SHORTLY FIZZLE OUT"

DURBAN, Nov. 6.

General Smuts replying to the Chamber of Commerce, said that the rebellion would shortly fizzle out.

If, however, it did not, then the Government's measurers were adequate to cope with it fully and completely. There was absolutely no ground for anxiety.

## MURDEROUS FIGHTING.

### GERMAN REGIMENTS ANN HILATED.

### INDIANS DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES.

### DESPERATE EFFORT TO CAPTURE YPRES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

An Eye-witness at British head-quarters recounts continuous desperate fighting from October 26th to 30th round Ypres which grew in intensity as more men and guns were brought up.

Whether the Germans are trying to reach Calais or drive the Allies out of Belgium in order to complete the conquest of the country or not, they are making a desperate effort to capture Ypres.

Murderous fighting took place in villages around, particularly at Neuvechapelle where the enemy's losses were enormous. Four regiments attacked successively and all were practically disposed of. Our losses were heavy but not so severe as the enemy's, who at one spot was exposed to concentrated fire of our massed machine-guns.

The enemy attacked Neuvechapelle on the 27th October and in spite of repeated counter-attacks managed to hold part of the village; but towards the evening we gradually regained greater part of the village step by step, when hostile reinforcements came up and captured the entire village. Desperate fighting ensued next day.

Some of our Indian troops greatly distiguished themselves by well-conducted counter attacks whereby they drove the Germans out of the greater part of the village with the bayonet. In emerging from the village they were exposed to concentrated fire of machine-guns and had to remain content with what they had gained.

We experienced south of the Lys for the first time, action of the French mortar which ranges 500 to 600 yards and throws a high explosive bomb weighing 200 pounds, being fired at extreme elevation from the bottom pit in trench.

### IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINTS CAPTURED.

#### INDIANS' IRRESISTIBLE ATTACK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A brilliant combined attack on the part of the Moroccans, the French Colonials and the Indians secured Hollebeek and Messines, important strategic points.

The Indians and Africans were confronted with deadly German fire, whereupon they disappeared in ditches and hedges.

The Germans, thinking them annihilated, advanced to within a hundred yards, when rifles and quickfirers mowed them down. Then the Indians and the Africans made a counter-attack in an irresistible fashion.

A battalion of Wurtemburgers were driven into the muddy Lys and surrendered; otherwise they would have been engulfed. It is estimated that the Germans lost three thousand killed and wounded.

### TURKISH CAMEL CORPS.

#### SAID TO BE OFFICERED BY GERMANS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The "Morning Post" says that the staff of the Turkish Camel Corps includes ten German officers. It is believed that they are preparing for an attack on Ismailia.

Ismailia is a small town on lake Timsah through which the Suez Canal passes It stands on the railway from Cairo to Suez and on the Sweet-water canal. During the construction of the Suez Canal it was the headquarters of the work. It contains about 2,000 inhabitants.

### THE ROHILLA ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Captain of the Rohilla in his evidence, said that the hospital ship had to be beached on account of her having struck a mine; otherwise all would have been drowned.

## TRIUMPHANT RUSSIANS.

### DECISIVE SUCCESSES IN POLAND.

### 15,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 5, 12-30 a. m.

The Russian forces have been triumphant obtaining decisive successes along the whole line.

The Germans are now retreating on the East Prussian front. The Russians have captured Bakalarjevo and large quantities of munitions. The hurried retirement of the enemy beyond the Vistula continues. The Austrians have been driven beyond Kielce which the Russians have occupied.

Decisive successes have been obtained over the Austrians on the Kielce-Sandomirz front, the Austrians hurriedly retreating.

The Russians took Sandomirz, an important and strategic centre,

### RUSSIANS MAKE GOOD THEIR POSITIONS.

#### FUTILE AUSTRIAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Russians captured fifteen thousand prisoners and several dozen guns south of Kielce last week. The Austrians on Tuesday night on the San delivered a series of fierce but futile attacks and afterwards retreated. The Russians are firmly established in the Neezko, and Aoudnik districts.

### IN PURSUIT OF RETREATING ENEMY.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.

An official statement says: "We continue to make progress on the East Prussian front.

The Germans are retreating on the whole front and are only keeping a fortified position in the region of Wergboliwo.

The Russians on the left bank of the Vistula continue their vigorous offensive and are pursuing the retreating enemy.

The crossing of the San by the Russians continues.

### WAR WITH TURKEY.

#### FORMAL DOCUMENTS SIGNED BY THE KING.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In the Privy Council to-day the King signed the documents rendered necessary by the state of war between Britain and Turkey.

### FRANCE AND TURKEY.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 6.

France has proclaimed that a state of war exists with Turkey, consequent on the Turkish Fleet's attack on French merchantmen and non-dismissal of German military and naval missions.

### PERSIA'S NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Reuter learns that the Persian Government has assured the Powers of her strict neutrality; further that Persia looks to the good offices of Britain to prevent Persia becoming a theatre of hostilities.

### SULTAN OF PERAK

#### ADHERENCE TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Colonial Office announces that the Sultan of Perak desires to repeat to his Majesty his adherence to Britain's cause.

There will be no trouble because of the state of war between Britain and Turkey; also after seeing other Malay rulers, the Sultan will issue a proclamation jointly with them.

### RESIGNATION OF TURKISH MINISTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1-10 p.m.

A message from Berlin received via Amsterdam says that the Turkish Ministers of Public Works, Commerce and Marine have resigned.

### NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, Nov. 6.

Signor Salandra has formed the new Ministry.

## RUSSIAN INVASION OF TURKEY.

### TURKISH FORCES CRUSHED.

### BRITAIN ANNEXES CYPRUS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.

It is officially announced that the army in the Caucasus made a rapid advance and crushed the Turks near Mysoun and Diadine, dispersed large Kurdish forces and occupied Bayazid on Tuesday.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.

The Caucasian General Staff announces that the Russian troops have crossed the Turkish frontier and repulsed the Turkish advance guards.

The Turks are retreating, abandoning their wounded.

### GREAT RUSSIAN FEAT.

#### FIFTY MILES IN THIRTY HOURS THROUGH SNOW.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.

The occupation of Bayazid followed upon a wonderful march of fifty miles in thirty hours by a column representing all arms through mountain passes deep in snow, one of the greatest Russian feats of war.

A general Russian advance against the Turks extends along the front of a hundred miles.

The Turks are concentrating at Erzerum where the first important battle is expected.

The Turkish strength is estimated at ninety thousand besides twenty thousand Kurdish irregulars.

It is believed that the German General, Liman von Sanders, is in command of the Turks.

### BRITAIN ANNEXES CYPRUS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Britain will annex Cyprus.

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, nominally belongs to Turkey, but is occupied and administered by Britain, so that its annexation will be a mere formality. It was occupied by the Turks in 1570, and then by Britain in 1878. Britain agreed to pay Turkey a sum ultimately fixed at £87,000 (as excess of revenue) and £5,000 for State lands, besides a large quantity of salt. These sums, however, are not paid over, but are retained as part payment for losses in connection with the Turkish guaranteed loan.

### EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT OF DARDANELLES.

SALONIKA, Nov. 5, 12-30 a.m

The bombardment of the Dardanelles continues most effectively. The reply from the forts is causing no damage to the ships, which are out of range of the Turkish guns

### DARDANELLES FORTS MANNED BY GERMANS.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The forts attacked by the Anglo-French squadron in the Dardanelles have all been stated to be in German hands. Turkey is apparently unable to control them.

### BOMBARDMENT OF JEDDAH DENIED

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Press Bureau states there is absolutely no truth in the report that the Minerva has bombarded Jeddah.

The Minerva has not been within five hundred miles of Jeddah.

DELHI, Nov. 6.

The Viceroy has heard privately that Germans are atempting to spread a report that Jeddah has been bombarded by a British man-of-war.

This report is of course entirely untrue and has been emphatically and publicly denied by the Secretary of State.

### GERMAN WAR MATERIAL FOR TURKEY

#### DETAINED IN TRANSIT.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The "Morning Post" says that the Rumanian Government has detained 114 goods waggons laden with munitions sent to Turkey by Germany.

# LONDON LETTER.

## EFFECT OF THE FALL OF ANTWERP

### THE ATTACK ON MR. CHURCHILL.

### SCARCITY OF NEWS.

### PROBLEM OF THE BELGIAN REFUGEES.

The fall of Antwerp came as a shock to the public at large in Great Britain, mainly because although the Government and the Press knew that the city could not hold out more than a few days, the Press were not allowed to say so. The attack on Mr. Churchill by the "Morning Post" for his action in sending the Naval Brigade to Antwerp did not touch the popular imagination, and was generally held to be ill-timed.

The scarcity of reliable news from the seat of war is again touched upon in the following letter, as is the great problem of what to do with the Belgian refugees in England and Holland.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Feeling in London changes swiftly in these days, and not always according to reason. Week after week passes, and the decisive events are postponed. The public, though knowing very little of what is happening over the vast theatre of war, maintains a remarkable and admirable restraint. There is never a sign of panic or fear; but we have, of course, our ups and downs. We look a little grave at the news of an untoward incident on the sea, and an event like the fall of Antwerp and the arrival of the enemy on the Belgian coast brings a notable fall in the emotional barometer. The main reason for this, no doubt, is the extreme scarcity of news. The Press is aware of many things which it is not permitted to make known: hence the public is apt to be unprepared for happenings which ought to be looked upon as inevitable. The case of Antwerp is typical. Ever since the beginning of the war statements have gone the round to the effect that Antwerp was safe behind the strongest of fortifications; it could stand a long siege, and its investment would require so large a force that the Germans would never attempt it. There was no foundation for this view, at any rate in relation to the present strength of the battered Belgian Army. After the revelations of the last few weeks it was perfectly well understood that no fortified city could hold out against modern siege guns, unless defended by large forces from an outer line of entrenchments. And, in any case, the Government and the Press were well aware that the German entry into Antwerp was a matter of days. But these things could not be said—so the Censorship decreed; and in consequence the news brought to the public a keener shock than had been felt since the dark week of the retreat from Mons.

### THE BRITISH IN ANTWERP.

Whether at any stage it was possible to prevent the fall of the city is a question which it is now futile to discuss. Mr. Churchill thought it was; or if he were not persuaded of this, he was convinced that the adventure was well worth a try. It is taken for granted that the dispatch of the naval brigade, one week before the end, was due to the First Lord's determination to make a dashing attempt of some kind in Belgium. Two days ago the "Morning Post" made a furious attack upon him, on the assumption that a division had made itself felt in the Cabinet, and that Mr. Churchill had managed to get his way in defiance of Lord Kitchener. So far the Press has refrained, in the most notable way, from criticising adversely anything connected with the conduct of the war. The article in the "Morning Post" was the first note of discord, the writer going so far as to suggest a change of Government. This was probably thought to be rather headlong, even by Mr. Churchill's severest critics, who just now do not as a rule belong to the Conservative side. In any case, the attack upon the First Lord was not well-timed. The Antwerp enterprise failed, as in the circumstances it was almost bound to do. But it might have succeeded—and in that case no one would have been more ecstatic than those who are now denouncing Mr. Churchill as a dangerous embarrassment to Lord Kitchener. There could be little doubt that the public, if they could have been allowed a say in the matter, would have voted emphatically for a dash of some kind, no matter how desperate, at Antwerp. And probably Mr. Churchill has lost little if any-

(Continued on page 10.)

# LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

thing in public esteem by the failure of his enterprise. Certainly the details reveal a measure of recklessness which, one can easily understand, would strike a seasoned organizer like Lord Kitchener as almost criminal. For the men of the Naval Brigade, 6,000 in number, were mostly very raw, many of them having had a very brief period of training, to be measured by days rather than weeks. All things considered, they did marvellously; and if they had been supported by the Belgian garrison this chapter of the campaign might have had a very different ending. They were not supported. The poor Belgians, hammered and harassed as they had been for weeks, were at the limit of their endurance, and the defence broke in hopeless fashion.

### THE CAPE REBELLION.

In the vast game of intrigue against England, the Germans have at last achieved a very small piece of success. They have discovered a traitor in South Africa, and have had the satisfaction of seeing him raise the standard of revolt. Failure has confronted them in India and Egypt, in Abyssinnia, and in many other places within or just over the borders of the British Empire; but in Colonel Marits they have found an agent who has done his best to embroil a British Dominion. The news came on October 10 in a dispatch from Lord Buxton. This revealed the fact that since the resignation of General Beyers there had been indications in the north-west of the Cape Province that something was wrong with the forces. Colonel Marits was suspected, and orders were sent for his displacement. He was discovered to have gone completely over to the enemy, to be holding the rank of General commanding the German troops, to be in possession of German guns, and to be preparing to invade Cape Colony. Marits is rather an interesting adventurer. He had the good fortune to get £40,000 from the Union Government to equip an irregular corps; having secured it, he went over to the enemy. He appears to have tricked General Botha and General Smuts, the latter especially being personally interested, for he discovered Marits's military talents during the Boer War. But his treachery was doomed from the outset, South Africa is with the Empire, From the moment when Marits declared himself, it was plain that General Botha and Mr Smuts had the backing of the whole of the Union. The rebel commando was revealed as absurdly small, and its game as lost: while the audacious attempt of the Germans in another part of Africa to arm the native tribesmen could only have one effect—to drive the vast multitudes of African peoples on to the British side.

### THE WESTERN VIRTUE.

In an evening journal not remarkable for excessive sobriety of tone there was a leading article the other day headed—What is Truth? Perplexed people, it said, wanted to know whether they could believe anything at all they hear or read. Are we, it asked, surrounded by a conspiracy of deception. The article went on to cite a few examples from the papers of the week:

Certainly, the news we receive, even in the official reports, is conflicting enough. For instance both Russians and Germans are claiming the battle of Augustovo as a great victory. In the west, where either less decisive results are obtained, or greater reserve is kept, there is sometimes a suspicious similarity between the French and German narratives of events, while each side claims that they resulted in the success of its arms. Our own people, save for the innocent babble of the official eyewitness, "keep on sayin' nuffin." The plain man, deeply anxious as to the issues of the war, has to thread his way through this maze of contradiction, suppression, silence, belated tidings, and it is no wonder that he is confused.

Well, to this, for Indian readers, an answer may be found in an historic quotation. "I trust," said Lord Curson on a famous occasion, "I trust I am making no false or arrogant claim when I say that truth-speaking is a Western rather than an Eastern virtue!" It is most comforting to remember this in days when, so it would seem, our traditional habits are being dropped or reversed in such bewildering ways. No one, indeed, can say that our own Press Bureau is given to the circulation of untruths. It keeps quiet, offering us only a daily announcement consisting of a few lines. Nor, I believe, are people in France making use, as they did in 1870, of the proverbial phrase "to lie like a bulletin," for the French War Office, though a little less rigidly reticent than ours, is content to record the deadlock from day to day, with the addition of a few place names and vague mention of attacks and repulses. True, there is always the inimitable Eye-witness attached to main headquarters. We can at least depend on him; and if he is not telling us how a chauffeur washed his face in a saucepan, he can provide a pleasant little anecdote about a cavalry subaltern giving a ferocious kick to a German sentry. But we are all, it must be confessed, sick of this kind of thing and more than a little humiliated. For while the staff of the Press Bureau engages in this horribly frivolous game, the public is getting next to nothing, even in the letters of soldiers from the front, which reflects the actualities of the most frightful calamity in the history of mankind. We hope, however, that a development for the better is coming. There have been changes in the Press Bureau under Mr. Buckmaster, the new director. It is recognised that the Bureau has been exercising authority beyond the limits that may be considered legitimate, and we may perhaps expect that, when the present critical stage of the struggle is passed, the censorship will be strictly confined, as it should have been all along, to military and naval news. But for the rest, how marvellous and distressing is the revelation of the, specifically Western virtue of truthfulness—in the statements and counter-statements, the claims and denials, the rumours and contradictions amid which we are living! Yet there are degrees. In this country we have been fed upon a diet of legend, invention, and conjecture, but unhappy as our plight has been and is, it is indefinitely better than that of the German people. The German official war bulletins have lately been fairly free from extravagance; but in Germany, as here and in France, the official news is only a fraction of the whole. And there, we may be quite sure the pile of myth reaches dimensions vastly greater than with us. The German version of the state of India and Egypt we know; and when to this is added the stories of starvation and terror in England, of industry paralysed, London half destroyed, and patrolling Zeppelins above the cities—we may guess at the picture of England as a whole.

### A NATION OF REFUGEES.

Our most urgent problem at present (it will be different later on) is what to do with the multitudes of Belgian refugees. The steamers from Ostend are now discontinued but the stream of the homeless and and desfitute will continue, although, through the lack of regular transport, it must be less constant. There has never been anything like this before. How many are the refugees? Nobody can say. The accepted estimate in the papers to-day is that the total of Belgian sufferers now in England cannot be less than 100,000. This week they have been coming in at the rate of 10,000 to 12,000 a day. Not all of them are in need. Many belong to the comfortable classes, and a good few of these managed to provide themselves with money and clothes before their flight. But their supplies cannot last long, and they cannot be renewed. The country, therefore, must provide shelter and maintenance for practically the whole body of strangers. Very few can speak English; very many cannot speak French, and their native tongue, Flemish, is hardly understood by any one in England. Moreover, almost all of them are Catholics, people who cannot be expected to be much at home amongst us: they would, in fact, feel themselves much less remotely exiled if homes were found for them in Ireland. The Government has appealed for offers of hospitality. The appeal has been responded to, but the offers have not been nearly sufficient. The Government, it is clear, will have to take up the matter upon some large scheme, and in doing so they will have to decide the very awkward problem of the character of relief that is to be provided. Obviously, this large population of strangers cannot be maintained for any indefinite period in idleness. Yet what is the alternative? The provision of work at a time when unemployed among our own people is daily extending? What, too, it is asked, about the question of wages. Belgian workers are not paid at British rates. If the refugees are to be employed, are they to be paid on a lower scale than English workers, who, in addition, will be dispossessed in their favour? There is some chance of finding work for small numbers of the refugees in occupations for which English people are not suited, and a few could be employed in teaching the elements of French to English recruits. The later shiploads, it is stated, include many young men who had not yet been enrolled in Belgium under the provisions of the recent universal service law. These presumably, will be put under training and drafted to the field in due course. But the remainder? They are being distributed among many towns in all parts of England. Some public buildings are being requisitioned as quarters, and hundreds of private houses are being given up. It is the least that the English public can do in return for the unlimited sacrifice imposed upon Belgium; but it leaves untouched the problems of the immediate future—how to make life tolerable through the winter and for as long afterwards as need be for a multitude of people forced to endure the last bitterness of misery. The numbers in England, moreover, are small compared with these who have fled to Holland, chiefly since the fall of Antwerp. These cannot at present be less than half a million, and as the German occupation of Belgium becomes more complete further streams of refugees will follow across the frontier. If they remain in Holland, the Dutch people will have to be compensated for the heavy cost of maintaining them. If they cross to England our difficulties will be greatly increased. They could to be sure, many of them, fall in with the invaders' suggestion and return to their towns: but, in the first place, their terror of the German's, is too great, and in the second place, large numbers of them have no homes left and no occupation to return to. The magnitude and intensity of the tragedy surpasses anything known to history. Never before has an invader wiped out in two months a highly organised industrial nation, concentrated into cities and towns which represent the maximum of industrial order and prosperity. And, evidently, the woes of Belgium have not yet reached their climax and they will not until the day when the last of the German invaders shall have been drive back across the frontiers.

## ARRIVAL OF FRENCH WOUNDED.

*Topical War Service.*

The photograph shows wounded French soldiers arriving at Rheims station and being put into the train on stretchers to be sent direct to the hospital.

## CASUALTIES IN INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

The second list of casualties in France and Belgium is as follows:—

*Killed in action*:—Captain Urquhart, 1st Black Watch; Subadar Ghulam Mahommad 127th Q. M. O., Baluch Light Infantry; Jemadar Azas Gul, 129th D. C. O., Baluchis; Major N. Macpherson, 2nd Battalion K. E. O., Gurkha Rifles.

*Died of Wounds*:—Major Humphries, 127th Q. M. O., Baluchis.

*Wounded*:—Lieut. D. S. Davison, 2nd Lancers (Gardners Horse); Subadar Zeman Khan and Jemadar Mir Badshah, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

*Missing*:—Lieut. J. C. D. Mullaly, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

In reference to the report concerning Lieutenant Raitt-Kerr and Nosworthy, 3rd Sappers, they are now reported as slightly wounded only.

## THE BHILL GANG CASE AT JUNAR.

Twenty-two people including bhils and others are being tried before the First Class Magistrate, Junnar under Section 401 I. P. C. for being members of a gang of thieves. Mr. B. V. Deshmukh Assistant Public Prosecutor represented the Crown and the accused are represented by four local pleaders. On evidence for the prosecution being led a charge was framed against all the accused.

## MR. MAHOMET ALI AND PRESS ACT.

### APPLICATION FOR A NEW PRESS.

### INTERESTING QUESTION OF LAW.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

Apropos of the confiscation of the security deposit of Rs. 2,000 from the "Comrade" and the "Hamdara" Press Mr. Mahomet Ali made an application yesterday before the Deputy Commissioner for the establishment of a new press.

In the course of his application the petitioner said:—

"Your petitioner desires to use his printing press for the purpose of printing only such literature as would prompt knowledge and its wide diffusion and would educate the people of this country in their rights, and help them to realize their responsibilities as loyal subjects of his Majesty and useful and progressive citizens of the Empire.

"(4) That the Periodical Works mentioned in Para 2 above (the "Hamdard" the "Khuddam-ali-Kacha and the "Old Boy") have consistently maintained the standard which your petitioner has set up for this press and have never to his knowledge, been in any way complained of by the responsible officers of Government.

### NEW OR SAME PRESS.

Mr. Mohamet Ali's application came up before Major Beadon, Deputy Commissioner, this morning.

The question whether a press which used some of the lithograph machines of "The Comrade" and "The Hamard" press whose security has been confiscated, for printing in type an article in "The Comrade" and which had both lithograph and typograph machines, is to be regarded as a new press or the same press was raised. If the former the maximum security that can be demanded is Rs. 2,000 under section 3 (1) and the magistrate may even dispense with the deposit of any security; if the latter the maximum amount of security that can be demanded is Rs. 10,000 under section 5 and no exemption is allowed. Moreover for the next offence the press itself as well as the security may be declared forfeited.

Mr. Manomet Ali, arguing from a difference of phraseology between this section and section 10 of the Press Act dealing with the security of a newspaper in a similar case, which is applicable not only to the same newspaper but also to any other newspaper, which is the same in substance, submitted that section 5 did not apply even to a press which is the same in substance as the press whose security had once been forfeited. The magistrate had no jurisdiction in the case of a press to go behind its keeper's declaration. At any rate the name and the keeper in the case were different, and, if this difference was not enough the Magistrate should state in his order wherein lay the identity of the press as the Act itself was silent on this point. If the identity of the press lay in its type and machines, etc., then whosoever required it and howsoever, would acquire *damnosa hereditus* because he would have to make a declaration under section 5 on account of the original in of the types and machines. The new [illegible] being only confined to lithograph [illegible]es, did not print and could not print [illegible] article in the "Comrade" to which exception was taken.

The Magistrate reserved orders for next Monday.

A son and heir was born to the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad on the 5th instant.

The Caledonian Society at Calcutta has decided to abandon the St. Andrew's Day dinner this year.

## GERMAN CRUISER SUNK.

### BY A CHAIN OF GERMAN MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.

It is officially stated in a Berlin telegram that the German cruiser Yorck struck a chain of mines blocking the entrance to Jhade Bay on the north coast of Germany and sank. Hitherto 382 men, more than half the crew, have been saved.

Wilhelmshaven is situated at the entrance to Jahde Bay.

The Yorck was a cruiser of 9,350 tons, built at Hamburg in 1903-4. She had an indicated horse power of 20,024, and a speed of 21.4 knots.

## OPERATIONS AT TSINGTAU.

### TWENTY-SIX GUNS DESTROYED.

TOKIO, Nov. 5, 12-30 a.m.

The Japanese have captured eight hundred before Tsingtau. They have destroyed twenty-six guns.

TOKIO, Nov. 6.

The attackers at Tsingtao are gradually closing in. Shells are falling in the streets.

## INDIAN FUND MAINTAINS HOSPITAL.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1-30 p.m.

The Indian Fund is making itself responsible for a supplementary hospital of five hundred beds in the New Forest, together with equipment and maintenance for the first six months at a cost of 35,000 sterling. it will be possible to convey the wounded from ship to hospital in motor-cars.

A number of wounded are already at Netley, attended by the Indian Ambulance Corps.

## DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL KEKEWICH.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The death is announced in Devonshire of Major-General Kekewich.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

General Kekewich was found in his bedroom with a gunshot wound in the head.

Major-General Robert George Kekewich was born on the 17th July, 1854. He entered Army in 1874 and served Malay Peninsula and took a leading part first in the Nile expedition and then in the South African War. In recognition of his services he was awarded medal with clasp and promoted to Major-Generalship.

## DEATH OF DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The death is announced of the Duke of Buccleuch.

## GENEROUS APPLICATION FOR TREASURY BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Applications for fifteen millions Treasury Bills totalled twenty-seven millions, at an average rate of three and eleven-sixteenths per cent.

## BURMA WAR RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 6

The Burma War Relief Fund has now exceeded four lakhs of Rupees.

## ROLL OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

*Wounded*:—Second Lieut. A. Beard, Connaught Rangers; Lieut. N. Blacker, East Yorkshires; Major H. E. Browne, 47th Sikhs; Lieut. J. H. Cornwall, Royal Artillery; Major M. Earle, Grenadiers; Lieut. M. A. Fitzmaurice, Engineers; Captain V. Gauntlett, Liverpools; Major D. H. Grant, Lincolns; Lieut. E. Greer, Irish Guards; Lieut. J. S. Harper, Manchesters; Major H. Herbert-Stepney, Irish Guards; Second Lieut. J. Holman, Fourth Dragoons; Captain G. B. C. Irvine, Ninth Bhopal Infantry; Captain A. H. James, South Staffords; Lieut. H. L. Jones, Thirteenth Hussars; Second Lieut. R. S. Lambert, Grenadiers; Lieut. C. F. W. Lang, Devons; Major T. Mallock and Second Lieut. Moxey, Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. Nosworthy, Engineers; Captain the Honourable C. Ponsonby, Grenadiers; Lieut. R. Rait Kerr, Engineers; Lieut. K. E. Stewart, West Yorkshires; Second Lieut. H. Taylor-Whitehead, Ninth Lancers; Second Lieut. the Honourable R. Winn, Coldstreams; Lieut.-Colonel L. I. Wood, Border Regiment.

*Wounded and missing*:—Lieut. R. Almond, Engineers; Captain L. J. Jones, Ninth Bhopal Infantry; Captain A. L. Paris, Captain J. S. Richardson, and Lieut. J. Rohde, Engineers; Lieut. F. Steele, Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. H. W. Wade, Ninth Bhopal Infantry.

The following list of casualities is published:—

*Killed*:—Captain A. Barnsley, Lancashire Fusiliers; Major W. E. Campion, East Yorkshires; Second Lieut. D. M. Coles, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. H. Cosens, East Yorkshires; Lieut. G. Dunsterville and Lieut. R. Hancock, Devonshires; Second Lieut. F. McM. Hardman, Royal Fusiliers; Captain B. Lawrence, East Yorkshires; Captain R. McCleverty 47th. Sikhs; Lieut. Nunneley, Northumberland Fusiliers; Captain Oldrey, Fourth Dragoons; Captain W. Peirce and Lieut. J. Reade, Manchesters; Lieut. Snead Cox, Royal Scots; Major Stuckey, Grenadiers; Lieut. E. R. Waring, Rifle Corps; Captain Lord R. Wellesley, Grenadiers.

*Died of wounds*:—Lieut.-Colonel H. I. Anderson, Ninth Bhopal Infantry.

The following list of officers killed is issued;—

Second Lieut. G. B. Bayley, Scottish Borderers; Capt. Hon. R. Bruce of Burleigh, Argylls; Lieut. Gaitskell, Leinsters; Second Lieut. T. Gillespie, Scottish Borderers; Second Lieut. Morse, Middlesex; Second Lieut. E. W. Robinson, 5th Lancers; Second Lieut. Ruegg, Sherwood Foresters; Second Lieut. Storey, Durhams; Second Lieut. T. Tagg, Middlesex; Major H. Tootn, Medicals; Capt. L. Molyneux-Seel, Border Regiment; Lieut. E. Swetenham, Durhams; Lieut. A. J. Woodhouse, Field Artillery.

*Died of Wounds*.—Second Lieut Addison, Cheshires; Lieut Costin, West Yorks; Lieut W. Cree, Field Artillery; Second Lieut C. Dunlop, Inniskilling Fusiliers; Second Lieut W. S. Hughes, Royal Sussex; Second Lieut Lonsdale, 4th Hussars; Major R. Markham Goldstreams; Lieut Peace, York and Lancasters; Capt. W. Temple, Gloucesters

## GERMAN OFFICERS ASSUME CONTROL.

### ENVER PASHA OUSTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

The London Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, Nov. 5.—It is recognised that Turkey is in an extraordinary position. The Sultan, Islam Sadiq Ul Islam, and the whole real Turksh party are believed to desire to maintain neutrality if not actually sympathising with the Trople Entente.

But power is in the hands of the Salonica Committee and German military and naval officers whom they trusted. The latter are believed to have ousted Enver Pasha who was chiefly responsible for their predominant position.

The "Morning Post" hears that while the struggle between the peace and war parties was in progress, a fight took place in the Council Chamber and the Sultan's son shot Envar Pasha in the leg. While greatest light will be given to these considerations it is understood that peace cannot be preserved unless Turkey deports German officers and German crews.

# INDIAN MOSLEMS' LOYALTY.

## DECLARATIONS FROM ALL OVER INDIA.

## APPRECIATION OF PROTECTION OF HOLY PLACES.

**We continue to receive telegrams from all parts of India reporting demonstrations and expressions of loyalty to the British Government in the war with Turkey.**

Loyal telegrams continue to pour in upon his Excellency the Viceroy from Mahomedans in all parts of India deploring the ill-advised action of Turkey in precipitating war and expressing gratitude for the action taken by the British Government to safeguard the holy places of Islam.

count Turkey as an enemy like Germany.

To the public bodies which have passed loyal resolutions in this connection are now added the Moslem League, Lucknow; the trustees of the Mahomedan College, Aligarh; the Bihar Provincial Moslem League, the Moslem League of Moradabad, the Anjuman-i-Islamias of Muzaffernagore and Jodhpore. Also public meetings of Mahomedans held at Rangoon, Deora Ismail Khan, and Lakhimpur. The "Paisa Akbar," Lahore, and the "Observer," Lahore, also make loyal declarations.

The Nawab of Tonk has issued a manifesto urging his co-religionists to prove their loyalty to the Government. His Highness has also offered his services to the agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, regretting the Turks joining in the war and expressing his own loyalty to the Government of India.

The president of a meeting at Hardoi says the Mahomedans in India will now

At a Mahomedan meeting held at Calcutta under the presidency of Nawab Sirajul Islam, a resolution was adopted expressing their deep sense of gratitude to the British Government for assuring the Mahomedan public that in the present war their sacred places will be immune from attack or molestation. Nawab Abdur Rahman in the course of a speech said the Indian Mussalmans had directly nothing to do with Turkey and Mahomedans could not do better than leave the protection of the holy places in the hands of the British Government. The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq also said that they should be loyal to the British Crown.

His Highness the Nawab of Jaora in a mass meeting convened on 7th November 1914, conveyed in a long and elaborate speech a message to his subjects of Jaora and co-religionists in India to be firm and steadfast in their loyalty to the British Throne. He announced that the action of Turkey in involving herself in the present war against GreatBritain and the present war against Great Britain and her Allies was unwise and ill-advised.

At a mass meeting of the Mahomedan community held at Bangalore the following resolutions were passed after an able address in Hindustani on the European situation by Mr. Ghulam Ahmed Kalami, President of the Central Manomedan Association and a Trustee of Aligarh College. It was apparent from the demeanour of the great audience that the exact facts were placed before them for the first time. The resolutions which were received with deep enthusiasm ran as follows:—

(1) That this public meeting representing all classes and Jamats of Mahomedans of the Bangalore Cantonment and City, deplored the misguided attitude of Turkey towards Great Britain and her Allies and at this juncture reaffirms the deep-rooted and unswerving loyalty and devotion of the community to his Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government of Great Britain.

(2) This meeting most respectfully begs to convey the heartfelt thanks of the Musalmans of Bangalore for the most welcome and opportune pronouncement made by his Majesty's Government through the Viceroy undertaking to keep the sacred and holy places of Arabia and the shrines of Mesopatamia immune from attack or molestation.

In course of an Urdu manifesto circulated broadcast, Mr. Haji Rahim Bakhsh, President of the Council of Regency, Bhawalpur State, says:—"I must proclaim it publicly and unreservedly that it is to their own interests that the Mussulmans of India should be earnestly devoted and thoroughly loyal to the British Government. Our young ruler who by the grace of God is now in the seventh year, and at the commencement of the war, telegraphed to me to place all the forces and resources of the State at the disposal of the Government for the defence of the Empire."

## HINDUSTAN BANK CASE.

### OFFICIALS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Mr. Brayne, Assistant Commissioner, Multan, has pronounced orders in the case in which Daulat Rai, late managing director of the Hindustan Bank, and Harichand, late manager, were charged with criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts etc. In the second case relating to the false balance sheet, Doulat Rai was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15,000 and Harichand to two years' imprisonment. In the first case relating to the amount realised from the Punjab Co-operative Bank and paid to Doulat Rai's son, Doulat Rai got five years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000 as while in the third case he is awarded five years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000 the sentences of imprisonment to run concurrently.

# HIGH COURT.

## RE-OPENING AFTER OCTOBER CATION.

The High Court re-commenced its sittings yesterday morning after the October vacation.

On the Appellate Side, the Chief Justice and Sir Stanley Bachelor, who only arrived from Europe yesterday, presided in the first Court. The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah presided in the second Court.

On the Original Side there were three Courts presided over by the Hon. Sir Dinsha Davar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

From Monday there will be two Courts on the Original Side. In one Court, Mr. Justice Macleod will preside, and in the other the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar will sit to hear appeals from decrees on the Original Side. There will also be two Courts on the Appellate Side.

The Advocate General Mr. T. J. Strangman having obtained two months' extension of his leave, Mr. M. R. Jardine still acts in his place.

## THE SPECIE BANK.

### SUIT FIELD AGAINST THE AUDITORS.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, has filed a suit in the High Court against the auditors of the Bank to recover a sum of Rs. 23,33,077 being the amount of dividends and bonuses paid by the Bank to its shareholders for the years 1909 to 1913, both inclusive.

The party defendants to the suit are Mr. K. S. Aiyar and Mr. S. S. Engineer, who traded as K. S. Aiyar and Company, and Mr. Nusserwanji R. Mistry.

In the course of his plaint, Mr. Slater states that the two defendants Aiyar and Company and Mistry were appointed Auditors of the Bank at the first statutory meeting, and were afterwards appointed from year to year by the Company at their annual meetings, and were paid a remuneration at rates fixed from time to time. In their audit, the defendants were supplied with copies of the balance-sheet made up to the 30th June in each year, and with copies of balance-sheet and profit and loss account up to the 31st December in each year intended to be laid before the next meeting, and year after year they certified all the accounts to be correct and exhibiting the true position of the Bank. It has now been found from his enquiries, states the liquidator, that during and subsequent to 1909 (except in 1912) the Bank made heavy losses and yet the auditors continued to report and certify that the Company was making large profits and (in effect) that it was in a prosperous condition, whereas the actual results during those years were as follows:—In 1909, a loss of Rs. 22,75,397; in 1910, a loss of Rs. 9,50,701; in 1911, a loss of Rs. 81,33,276; in 1912, a profit of Rs. 80,82,250; and in 1913, a loss of Rs. 78,11,769, thus causing net loss of Rs. 1,11,41,894. The results certified by the auditors were as under:—In 1907, a profit of Rs. 2,09,793; in 1908, a profit of Rs. 10,05,152; in 1909, a profit of Rs. 6,13,812; in 1910, a profit of Rs. 11,02,996; in 1911, a profit of Rs. 6,78,378 and in 1912, a profit of Rs. 10,63,610. On these representations of the Bank having made a profit, the Company from time to time paid dividends and bonuses to shareholders as specified below:—In 1909, a sum of Rs. 4,47,173; in 1910 a sum of Rs. 5,20,639; in 1911, a sum of Rs. 5,19,522; in 1912, a sum of Rs. 5,90,429 and in 1913, a sum of Rs. 2,55,253.

The liquidator charges that these dividends and bonuses were not paid out of profits but out of capital, and were, in fact, improperly and unlawfully paid. He further stated that in a detailed statement of accounts for 1909, placed before the defendants and checked by them, and from which the printed balance-sheet and the profit and loss account were prepared, there appeared a sum of Rs. 1,02,63,397 due in the loan account to silver badli account, whereas according to the accounts contained in the books of the Bank and vouchers produced to the defendants and initialled by them, the only securities held by the Bank against this balance of Rs. 1,02,63,397 consisted of 3,994 bars of silver, the value of which, according to that day's market rate was only Rs. 79,88,000, which showed that the Bank to the knowledge of the defendants had lost Rs. 22,75,397 in silver operations alone, and yet the defendants not only reported that the company had made a profit of Rs. 6,13,812 for the year, but they actually represented in the printed balance-sheet that a sum of Rs. 2,04,20,831, of which this sum of Rs. 1,02,63,397 formed part, had been advanced on Government and other authorised securities.

The plaintiff submits that the defendants had failed in their duty to examine the accounts and to report and certify the results thereof correctly, and were guilty of negligence and breach of duty and of misrepresentations, thereby causing dividends and bonuses to be paid when, in fact, the Company had made no profits and thus they misled the shareholders and creditors of the Company and the public generally as to the real position of the Company and its affairs. He, therefore, further submits that the defendants had jointly and severelly become liable to make good to the Company the sum of Rs. 23,33,077, being the amount actually paid by way of dividends and bonuses from 1909 to 1913 both inclusive. He, therefore, prays for a decree for that amount with costs.

# MARRIAGE CONTRACT CASE.

## ACTION FOR CONSPIRACY.

## NO CAUSE OF ACTION UNDER HINDU LAW.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in the case of Khimji Vassanji and an other v. Narsi Dhamji and others, the facts of which have already appeared in our columns. Shortly, this was a suit by the plaintiffs, father and son, against the defendants claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages for conspiring to procure breach of a marriage contract, between the second plaintiff and Jamnabai, daughter of one Muljee, and for procuring such breach and forgetting her married to the first defendant, who was a wealthy broker doing business in Calcutta. It was alleged by the plaintiffs that Jamnabai was betrothed to the second plaintiff in Bombay, and the defendants having full knowledge of such betrothal induced Jamnabai and her father Muljee to break off her engagement and got her married to the first defendant. The 2nd and 3rd defendants were sisters of the first defendant. The facts gave rise to an interesting question of law, viz., whether an action for conspiracy could be maintained without malice being averred; in other words whether malice was the gist of the action.

His Lordship after stating the facts of the case examined the English cases on the law of conspiracy at great length. His Lordship said: "It is to be noted that the case is laid in conspiracy, and surveying the history of the law of conspiracy since its origin in the first writ which ever issued on such a count in the Civil Courts, at the end of the 13th century, up to such cases as *Allen and Flood*, and *Quinn and Leathem*, it might be doubted whether any such action could have been maintained consistently with its historical development and theoretical origin without an ingredient of malice. No malice is alleged on the part of the defendants in this case, but ever since *Lumby and Gye* which was not a case of conspiracy, mere knowledge of the existence of a contract which it was the object of the individual or of a body of conspirators to get broken, has been held in law to be tantamount to malice."

His Lordship then referred to the cases of *Lumby and Gye*, *Mogul S. S. Co. v. MacGregor*, *Allan v. Jackson*, *Allan v. Flood* and *Quinn v. Leathem* and said: "It can hardly be denied that they are full of dicta which are in conflict, and in no case can any of the broader generalisations to which some of our greatest judges have committed themselves be considered as having really settled any one definite and consistent principle. Earl J. said (in Lumby v. Gye) that procuring the violation of any subsisting right was a cause of action and the violation of the right an actionable wrong. This appears to have been adopted either expressly or by implication by Lords Watson and Macnaghten in Allan v. Flood, and Quinn v. Leathem. But when the judgments of all the learned Law Lords in these cases come under critical examination it will be found, I think, that they contain many pieces of questionable, or at least imperfect reasoning and attempts at definition, which have not really succeeded in defining permanently or universally the notions in controversy."

After a long and critical analysis of the cases, and the history of the law on conspiracy, his Lordship said that Lumby v. Gye first gave an enormous extension to a doctrine which upto that time had been kept within narrow and intelligible limits. It was a matter of judicial history that the decision in that case gave rise to much conflict of opinion and grave doubts but Lord Macnaghten took occasion to say in Quinn v. Leathem that that case was rightly decided.

His Lordship continued: "Notwithstanding the emphatic dicta of Lord Watson and Lord Macnaghtem, that the intention of the conspirators mattered nothing at all; malice either express or constructive still remains an essential of all these actions. It is not the "gist" of the action in another sense of course. That is to say, unless damage is caused, a mere malicious attitude of mind or a malicious intention will not give a cause of action. It is only in that sense that it is true, I submit that malice is not and damage is the gist of the action."

His Lordship further said: "Briefly the formula of all conspiracy actions is the same that A. B. and C. maliciously conspired to do a wrongful act by rightful means or to do a rightful act by wrongful means. Such ingredients exhaust I think the context of the legal notion of conspiracy in the civil law. But unless damage was caused there could be no action. For then it would be merely "injuria sine damnum." Yet it is important, nay essential, to remember that the mere conspiracy per se, the agreement of the defendants, was in itself a wrongful act in view of the end aimed at or the between cases of conspiracy and cases of procuring the breach of subsisting contract. His Lordship then gave illustrations of true conspiracy cases from those of cases for procuring a breach of the contract, and after an elaborate examination of the English cases said: "It is submitted that where a man merely knowing of the existence of an unperformed agreement, without malice, or the use of unlawful means, obtains the benefit of the agreement for himself no action can lie against him for the breach of the agreement, or procuring such breach at the instance of the first promisee. It is clear that there is no principle of law nor any logical reason why such action should be maintainable. The wrong done to the aggrieved person has been done voluntarily by the first promisor, not by the person with whom he has entered into a new agreement. It is only by transferring the doctrine of abetment from the criminal to the Civil law that any colourable reason could be adduced in support of such actions. A man who induces another to commit a crime is himself a criminal in the eye of the law. But by no parity of reason could it be argued seriously that a person who induces another to give him the benefit of a contract which he had formerly promised to someone else should be answerable civilly to that third person."

His Lordship continued:—"Apart from conspiracy which is an indictable offence, and therefore a wrong in itself, it may be doubted whether the act of a single individual not prompted by malice nor supported by unlawful means, resulting in the breaking of a contract which he knew of and the making of a subsequent contract with himself for his own advantage, would in strictness give the first promisee any cause of action against him. In this connection it has often been argued in the Courts that there can be no conspiracy to do that which if done by one member of the conspiracy alone would not be an actionable wrong. This entirely overlooks the fact that the conspiracy itself is a wrong. No man is to be made the object of a conspiracy, although every man is free to play for his own hand by lawful means."

His lordship then reviewed the evidence in the case and came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had entirely failed to prove any conspiracy between the defendants inter se or with others not made parties to the suit. Some attempt had been made to prove that the betrothal of Jamnabai to first defendant took place in Bombay under the auspices of the second defendant, who was well aware of the existence of the betrothal of Jamnabai to the second plaintiff, but that attempt appeared to his Lordship to have failed.

His Lordship also came to the conclusion that there was nothing in the evidence to prove affirmatively that the first defendant knew of the existence of the second engagement of 1910 to the plaintiff when he married Jamnabai in June 1913.

"But," his Lordship said, "there is another answer to the plaintiff's claim which appears to me to be conclusive. It has the advantage, too, of lying outside the English law and being unaffected by any of the English decisions. The Hindu law by which these parties are governed enacts that a father may break off his daughter's engagement, should a more suitable bridegroom be available. Under that law then the plaintiffs never had more than a conditional right to the fulfilment of the contract upon which this suit is founded. So that since it was optional with the father of the promised bride to give her to any more eligible suitor, and such a suitor having been found before the betrothal to Kanji (the second plaintiff) had been followed by his marriage to the betrothed girl it is clear that no legal right inhering in him or his father has been violated. There can then be no cause of action for the violation of any such right either by individual procuration or by conspiracy.

"I think that on every ground the plaintiffs' suit fails and must be dismissed with costs."

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

Solicitors for defendants:—Bhimji and Co.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.

447-14—Wadia G & Co Ismail Haji Cassum v. Pallonji Edulji & Sons a firm Payne & Co.

Long Cause.

655-12—Bhaishanker K & C Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar & ors. Bicknell M R & Co. Part Heard Tyabji D & Co. Payne & Co. 15-10-14.

For hearing on exceptions to comr's. report.

576-13—Captain and V Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Bai Hirabai Khanderao L & M. Testamentary suits.

5-14—Smetham B & Co. Bai Kashi Widow v. Nanshanker Mahashanker & anr Jamsetji R and D.

13-14—Purnanand & Co. Pushotam Gopaldas Ghadially v. Krishnabai Widow & anr Nanu H and Co.

Long causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co. a firm Pane and Co.

437-14—Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuvarbai and ors Madhowjee K & C Mirza M & M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans. H M & Co.

449-12—Payne and Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v. Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors Patell and Ez Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L & M Khimaji Gujaji & Co a firm v. Dayabhai Chotalal and anr C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G & Co Sakinabai Widow v. Bai Kazbai Widow & ors Shroff D & D.

571-14—Jehangir M & S Bachibai Widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram & anr Pestonji R K & Co Jehangir S M & H.

579-14—Edgelow G W Co. Harivallabhdas Bechardas & anr v. Manoher Virji and anr Ardeshir H D & Co. Edgelow G W & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

284-14—Tyabji D and Co Gulamali Mahomed Sajan v. Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey and ors Captain & V Jehangir M & S Little & Co Matubhai J & M.

871-14—Captain and V. Jafferbhai Dattoo v Gulam Alli Mahomed Sajan and ors, Tyabjee D and Co, As part heard, 15-10-14.

1109-13—Captain & V the same v. Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey Matubhai & anr J & M Jeh M & S.

Suits for hearing & final desposal.

Long Causes.

85-13—Motichand and D, Harmukhrai Sunderman a firm v Kunjlal Amirhand and anr, Rustomji and G, Malvi H M and R.

Sect 191-7811-14—Amen & Desai Samual Nowla & ors v. Vithaldas Govindji Jansali Matu J & M.

327-14—Dubash & Co Manekbai widow v. Keshavji Soonderji Motichand & D.

728-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail Essack v. Mahomed Haji Esmail Essack & ars Mans H M & Co Rustomji & G.

365-14—Tyabji D & Co Cassam Haji Tyab v. Bai Rehmabai widow & ors Chitnis M & K.

428-14—Manecklal & Co Bai Monghivahu widow v. Vasantrao Madhusudan Nanu H & Co.

691-12—Amin & Desai Premanand Chaganlala firm v. Tribhowan Chagan a firm Kanga & S.

466-14—Motichand & D Bai Pirozbai Dinshawji Patel v. Chandulal Harkisondas Suparvalia & ors Payne & Co.

668-14—Jehangir M & S Samaldas Lalubhai a firm v. Kachraji Narottamdas & ors Hiralal & Co.

Seot 263-110102-14—Surajmal & Co Mukri Magdum Mulla v. Abdulla Hassamdin Sergar Mulla & Mulla.

1131-13—Patell & Ez Rahimtulla Meheralli & ors v. Kassambhai Allibhai Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit For Dismissal under Rule 103.

1052-14—Manecklal & Co Jamnadas Purshotam Haji Hassam v. Haji Essa & Sons a firm & ors.

Chamber Matters For Disposal.

928-09—Manecklal & Co Percy Ferdinand Fischer v. Premji Khetsey 1-8-14.

App. No. 40-13-815-12—Unwalla P & Papa Jasraj Roopji v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman & ors 5-10-14.

513-11—Kanga & Sayani Sabhagmal Dhadha v. S. J. Tellery 5-10-14.

1246-12—Bhai K & Gir W W Churchill v. Jahram Ramprasad 15-10-14.

391-09—Bhai K & Gir Madhowji Laxmandas v. Price Wills & Reeves. 23-10-14.

870-13—Motichand & D Dattatrya Vinayek Dadarkar v. Gajanan Shrikrishna Dadarkar & ors Patell & Ezikiel 29-10-14.

796-14—Edgelow G W & Co Bachoo Harkissondas v. Ranchordas Gordhandas Kanakin & anr Mulji & Tha 15-10-14.

C C 1165-14—Madhowji K & Ch Multanchand Basdevdas a firm v. Shrininas Bavri a firm Edgelow G W & Co 15-10-14.

C C 1179-14—Edgelow G W & Co The Indian Bleaching Dying & Printing Works Ltd & ars v. Messrs Dharamsey Mayji 10-10-14.

523-14—Motichand & D Ahmedalli Dossaji v. Rahimatbhai widow C P D'Cunha 16-10-14.

C C 1195-14—Madhowji K & Ch Lalji Govindji a firm v. The Alliance Cotton Manfg. Co Ltd Daphtary F & D 17-10-14.

545-14—Bicknell M R & Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Inderimal Icharam & anr Mulla & Mulla 29-10-14.

I J 18-14—Kanga & Sayani Dadabhoy Doomasia Cowasji Kharsetji v. Doomosia & anr Ezekiel Patel 29-10-14.

321-14—Hiralal & Co Kissonlal Choonilal & Co v. Dhanibai widow & anr Jamsetji R D 4-11-14.

1034-14—Vachha & Co Dinbai widow v. Rustomji Ardeshir Shroff Nanu H & Co 4-11-14.

O S 1098-14—D J Mantri Anusuyabai widow v. Vithal Manopar & anr Delta D & Lalji 8-10-14.

Petition For hearing.

In Re Indian Co's Act, VII of 1913—Dastur & Co In Re The Jalgaum Cotton Ginning Co Ltd v. Lakhmidas Bhagwanji Keshowji & anr Petitioners.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

674-14—Madhavji K and C, Jaynarayen Buldeodas Daga v Birdichand Ramdatt and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

790-14—Jehangir S M and H, Shaik Sulleman Shaik Abdul Kadar Hatokar v Shaik Alli Shaik Ismail Hatokar, M B Chothia.

748-14—Purnanad and Co, Mithibai widow and anr v Nursi Virji Mehta, Vachha and Co.

94-13—Malvi H M and R Bhikchand Gordhandas Govindprasad v. Jainarayen and anr, Vachha and Co.

318-14—Mulji and Tha, Roopchand Ramdas Bajeri v Jathalal Kalyanmal and anr, Bick M R and Co.

1192-13—Tyabji D and Co, Shivnarain Surajmal Ninam v Dhondiram Narayen and ors, Ragh N and Co, Sm B and Co.

439-14—C P D'Cunha, Bhasker Juggonnath and anr v Narsoo Narayen Ladkaji Smetham B and Co.

1204-13—Motichand and D, Bai Kamla Kam Ganpat v Bapurao Daulatrao Salunke and ors, Jehangir S M and H.

599-13—Unwalla P and P, Govind Budhaji v Laxmon Sakraji, Shroff D and D.

528-12—Rustomji and G, Monghibai widow v Waman Shridhar Apte, Daph F and D.

544-12—Rustomji and G, Monghibai widow v Waman Shridhar Apte and ors, Daph F and D.

113-14—Mulla and Mulla, Jugmohandas Mathuradas v Bai Mani widow and ors, Moti and D, Bhai K and G.

1189-13—Mehta D and L, Goolab Cooverji v Dr Shameabel Sitaram Misar, Dhanjisha and B.

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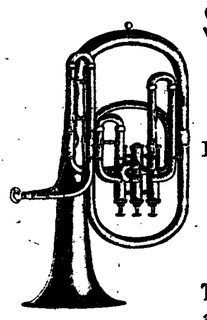

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*Continued on 6th column.*

# THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

## A BRILLIANT VICTORY FOR FRANCE.

## GERMANS BEATEN BACK BY DEADLY FRENCH GUNNERY.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

"The Times'" special correspondent in North-East France sent on Oct. 8, the following descriptive account of what may come to be known in history as the Battle of Arras. The special correspondent makes it clear that these operations on the left wing of the Allied Armies will reflect enduring glory on the French arms. The Germans, menaced by the outflanking strategy of General Joffre, had strongly reinforced their right. For some time the French had to hold a critical position against vastly superior forces. How well they succeeded and how they finally drove the Germans back in disorder the dispatches prove.

The correspondent wrote as follows:—The battle of Lille has now reached its fifth day. I call it the battle of Lille because the beginning of the latest German offensive took the form of an advance on the Manchester of France, and the operations which have succeeded it have been conducted in a rough ring round the place. The news I send you to-night is excellent. The German ring is well split up.

On the afternoon of Oct. 7 French artillery came up to within a few kilometres of Lens and, firing straight over the town itself, bombarded with extraordinary success the German position on the other side near the village of Loison. The guns were effective at this range and wrought immense destruction. The German advance here from the north-east has received more than a violent check.

The great battle began (in its more recent phase) on Sunday last, when a few shells sent at random into the heart of Lille from the east at about half-past 11 in the morning announced the beginning of the Germans' desperate attempt to escape the encircling movement which has been steadily driving them back towards the Belgian frontier for so many weeks. These shells did little damage, and were probably meant as nothing more than the usual message of arrogance to which the Kaiser's Army is so addicted. They fell into the town at intervals between noon and half-past 1, fired by the batteries on the extreme left of this new force, which had advanced from the Belgian frontier and formed a crescent-shaped line lying roughly between Tourcoing on the north-east of Lille and Armentieres on the west.

In the afternoon an armoured train made an appearance just outside the suburban station of Fives, a few miles to the east of Lille, and a violent series of engagements took place between a very considerable force of Germans (about 10,000 I gather) and the force of infantry which was then garrisoning the town and its surroundings. Desperate and savage fighting continued in the streets and boulevards on the eastern outskirits all Sunday and until Monday, when the enemy were finally repulsed.

### SHOOTING DOWN SPIES.

Like nearly every big town in France on this side, Lille numbers among its citizens a quantity of Germans masquerading as Frenchmen, who, upon challenge, take refuge in an assumed Alsatian origin. One large factory between Lille and Fives had harboured 15 of these, who, panic-stricken at the approach of their own people and fleeing from the fury of the citizens, took shelter in the lofty chimneys under which they have worked for French money and German ends for so many years. All were brought down out of their hiding-place, shot out of their grimy perches like rooks out of elms, and lay, as an eye-witness told me, screaming their allegiance to France, a sickening bedlam of fear.

There was a certain amount of panic in Lille during Monday afternoon, and large numbers of those who believed the terrific tales which immediately rose and spread over the district as to the number of the German armies advancing on the town left their homes and fled to Calais and Boulogne. I met a leading citizen yesterday, who was bringing his wife and family to a place of safety, and he told me that the shells which fell into the town on Sunday had little effect on the population, and it was not until the impudent arrival of the armoured train into Fives (as it might be into Richmond) that the more timorous bethought themselves of the trains running west.

On Tuesday took place the gallant fight of the French against the big army which stretched along the whole of the eastern, northern, and north-western suburbs of Lille. The battle raged all day and well into the night and the havoc wrought by the French guns was terrific. An hour ago a citizen of Roubaix who, in his flight to the west, stumbled almost into the lines, came and told me that the slaughter was "inouï, épouvantable"—"unheard of, ghastly." "I was near our men all day," he said, "and I never heard a single German gun: Our guns simply mowed them down in hundreds. The German infantry fire was very feeble in its effect, though the sound was incessant." This lack of German artillery bears out the oft-repeated rumours which have reached me that their transport has broken down seriously all along their northern and Belgian lines of communication.

The day ended with the complete route of the enemy. Though greatly outnumbered the French fought with that magnificent courage and dash which is their historic quality, and when finally the roar ceased the German Armentieres-Tourcoing army, which had been intended to cover the flank of the main body advancing on Lille and Arras, was driven back 13 miles.

### WANDERING UHLANS.

Yesterday a small force of Germans descended on Bailleul (north-west of Armentieres) and threatened, by means of these theatrical Uhlans, who are to be found wandering uselessly about the country, posing as heralds of a Grand Army (they never seem to forget their march through the Arc de Triomphe in Paris in '71) to occupy the town of Vieux Berquin. The mayor had notice of their advance and the little place was prepared—but the terrible Uhlans never came. For in the meanwhile the tide of war was setting eastwards and north-wards more strongly than ever between Arras and Douai, and the sound of the guns was slowly but surely getting fainter and fainter.

As I write this in haste yet more good news comes in. The enemy have been beaten back once more to the north-east of Lens, with heavy losses. The country between Vieux Berquin and Armentieres is free. This afternoon I attempted to reach Hazebrouck, but was unable to get within nine miles of it as word had reached those who have it in their power to retrain the would-be wanderer that the fringe of the enemy had touched the town.

Now, six hours later, comes the news that they have fallen back between Merville and Armentieres.

## THE BLACK COW.

### A MYSTIC SIGN EMPLOYED BY VON KLUCK'S SPIES.

General French's summary of operations issued by the Press Bureau in mail week mentions some of the tricks of spies in the field, wrote Mr. Ernest Smith, the special correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" on Oct. 9. There is one that has been puzzling the French military authorities for weeks past. It is the mystery of the Black Cow.

Just as gypies and beggars frequently have a code of signals which they chalk on walls and hoardings, so has the German espionage department. Their spies are using all sorts of roadside signs to indicate to their troops what is ahead of them. The sign of the Black Cow has frequently been found.

The sign was so crudely fashioned in black chalks or crayons that for a time nobody paid any attention to it except to remark on the disproportions of the animal. Now it turns out that it did not matter if the spy artist made his cow look pleasant or furious, or whether he exaggerated the length of the tail or horns. The size of the animal and the direction in which the animal's head pointed were all that mattered.

The French intelligence officers have now decoded this system of signalling employed by the spies of Von Kluck's army.

A little cow meant that the road was lightly held; a middle-sized cow that the Allies' troops were in the neighbourhood, a larger cow that there were earthworks or entrenchments about. The direction the cow's head was pointing gave an indication where to look for the danger. It it was pointing up in the air it meant that the Germans had to reconnoitre the ground before advancing any further.

This trick is exploded now, but as any Boy Scout knows there are more ways than that of chalking a black cow to communicate the result of spying out the land to those who follow in your tracks.

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Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. Edward F. Underwood as Vice-Consul for Brazil, and of Senor Don Manuel de Caabeyro as Consul for Spain, at Bombay.

# ARRIVAL OF CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

*Topical War Service.*

Scenes of great enthusiasm marked the arrival of Canadian Contingent at Plymouth. Newfoundland soldiers marching to Labour Station at Plymouth.

## ARRIVAL OF CANADIAN TROOPS.

### SPLENDID WELCOME AT PLYMOUTH.

### GREAT ENTHUSIASM OF THE COLONIALS.

The first contingent of the Canadian force landed at Plymouth on Wednesday October 14. The transports forming the rearguard arrived on October 15.

Describing the warm welcome which awaited them, the special correspondent of the "Daily News" wrote from Plymouth as follows:—

An inkling of their coming was given to the public here when the first transport pushed her bow through the mist in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday morning about nine o'clock. Only a few stragglers were near the waterside.

SKIRL OF THE BAGPIPES.

They were soon made aware that something out of the ordinary was occurring, for rounds of cheering came from the approaching ship, and the skirl of bagpipes was heard.

This arrival was soon followed by another, and so on throughout the day, until dusk, the great ships steamed into port at short intervals.

Meanwhile, the news had spread like wildfire, and the people of Plymouth, old and young, flocked to the Hoe or stood in dense masses along the front shouting and waving their welcome to the Canadian cousins who had come out of the West in such unexpected fashion.

Plymouth is something of an authority on Armadas, but nothing like this has been seen at the famous port before. In a steady stream of stately vessels—most of them famous liners—rounded the point and passed up the harbour. Outwardly, they seemed very much alike, for all were painted the slate-grey colour of the Naval Service.

The names of most of them had been obliterated, but that did not conceal their identity from the eye of the experts in this seafaring crowd, and as one by one the transports came in the names of liners which are household words were passed to and fro.

A SPONTANEOUS WELCOME.

The welcome given them was none the less hearty because it was spontaneous. Plymouth was never so excited nor so anxious to excel in the giving of a West Country welcome. Nor were the men on the transports behind in responding. They crowded the decks and the rigging, and round after round of cheering answered the waving crowds ashore.

One enthusiastic individual stationed himself at Devil's Point with a megaphone, and as each vessel swung near him to enter the harbour he yelled, "Are we downhearted?" The answer was invariably unanimous and whole-hearted.

No one was allowed ashore. On Wednesday night the fleet of transports, ablaze with light, stretched away past Saltash Bridge, and far into the evening the sounds of merriment from aboard reached the crowds which lined both sides of the River Tamar.

To-day the inhabitants saw more of the visitors, for leave from the ships was granted to officers and others.

The Canadians walked the streets in twos or threes, or dashed about the three towns in taxis—fine, tall men, clear of eye and full of vigour, they made an excellent impression in a garrison town which has had the opportunity of studying some of the finest regiments in the British Army.

A DAY FOR THE BOYS.

It was a great day for the boys of the training ships in the harbour. Embarking on special vessels, they sailed, with bands playing, round the great troopers, to the evident delight of the Canadians, who appeared generally to be in happy frame of mind. They were in a great state of content, and were ready to shout and cheer; but they were as close as oysters about the passage over from Canada, and if any spies happened to be hanging about it was clear they would not obtain much information from these sons of Canada.

During the day the Mayor of Plymouth, send a message of welcome expressing "best wishes for the success of the arms, and high appreciation of the lofty patriotism of the splendid Canadian force."

The Canadian began to disembark late to-night, and are entraining at Plymouth and Devonport stations amid scenes of enthusiasm. It is understood their destination is Salisbury Plain, where camps have been prepared for them.

## GERMANS ARM AFRICAN NATIVES.

### ENCOURAGING WHOLESALE KILLING AND BURNING.

Dr. H. E. Wareham, one of the London Missionary Society's medical missionaries in Northern Rhodesia, has written two graphic letters describing the situation on the borders of German East Africa.

On Sept. 10 he wrote (having in a previous letter stated that the Germans were arming the natives): "Hell is let loose, and no one can tell what is going to happen. The German force took Chunga's village at Kalambe, killed seven people (defenceless), and captured eleven women, whom they took to German East Africa. They burned part of the village, and took all the food. On Friday they and another band approached Abercorn, and on Saturday attacked the place. They were driven off, but they captured several more women, and cruelly murdered two children and a woman at the stream by Abercorn. They then left, and a part of them went to Mpandala, six miles from Kawimbe, attacked the village, and killed several.

"Though the authorities here have done all they could to keep the natives of the country out of it, they have been compelled to call our people out. The 'fiery cross' has gone through the land—the Amambwa and Awemba have been told to come to the aid of the English, and they are flocking in delighted to get the chance to burn and kill."

## LORD ROBERTS ON THE BOY IN WAR TIME.

### VALUE OF CHEERFULNESS.

Lord Roberts, as president of the Eton Boys' Clubs, has sent the members a message on their duties at this time:—

There is not one of you boys who may not take his part in this great struggle, and now is the time to show what you are made of. In the days, weeks, and months ahead of us there are bound to be many dark hours. Great calls will be made upon our courage and patience. Let each one of you, then, who, for one reason or another, is not able to take up arms for your country, determine to fight as courageously and as doggedly at home. Show a cheerful countenance to the world, and never let others see you give way to despondency. Preach to all around you the "glorious right" of this war, in which we had to take our part or else for ever hide our heads in shame. Be careful to spread no rumours or gossip, and be kind, gentle, and unselfish to all. Cheer others on and help them to bear hardships, privation and sorrow in the spirit of true patriotism.

To those who think in their disappointment that because they cannot fight they are useless, I say that they are missing a great opportunity. There is work to be done for all, and there are duties to be performed by all, quite as arduous and quite as important as the actual fighting in the field. The very youngest boy amongst you can make his influence felt, and although these fights and struggles must go on unseen and unrecorded, those who take part in them will find their reward in the knowledge that they too have done their share towards upholding the standard of British courage, endurance, and honour in the hour when Britain most had need of them.

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The Bombay Government directs that the Irrigation District in the Province of Sind heretofore known by the name of the 'Central Hyderabad Canals District' shall in future be officially known and described by the name of the 'Hyderabad Canal District.'

## CHAMPAGNE AND SHELLS.

### ENGLISHMAN'S ADVENTURES IN RHEIMS

Twelve days in Rheims during its incessant bombardment by the army of General von Kluck has been the experience of an Englishman well-known to his countrymen for his adventurous exploits in the air—says Mr. Frank Hedges Butler.

Mr. Butler, the head of the Regent-street firm of Hughes and Butler, wine merchants, went to Rheims in the peaceful pursuit of business, but found himself testing the excellent 1914 vintage in the intervals between the explosions of the 16in. "Black Maria" shells of the heaviest German artillery.

In one particular Mr. Butler has good news to communicate. The cathedral, according to his narrative, has suffered less permanent damage than has been supposed.

"People here," Mr. Butler remarked to a Press representative, "have an idea that the ancient building has been destroyed. The impression is quite wrong. The walls, the carvings, and the towers have all survived the bombardment. The two magnificent organs and the statue of St. Peter are untouched, while the two beautiful stained glass windows and the pictures are intact. In six months people will not know that the cathedral has been under fire."

Every day the English staff officers, among whom was Prince Arthur of Connaught, used to come into the town from the firing line to take lunch, and their reports on the situation were of a highly satisfactory character. Prince Arthur was in the best of health and spirits, and paid a visit to the cellars to see if any damage had been done to the stocks there.

Mr. Butler spoke with pity of the fate of the inhabitants of Rheims, who have up till now spent about a month almost continuously underground. In the vineyards outside, however, he said, the old men, women, and children were cutting the grapes within a few miles of the biggest battle in history

While the shells exploded above him he tasted the wines of 1911, deep down in the caves, where he slept during his stay. The champagne vintage is the finest for ten year, and the grapes have been gathered in perfect weather.

In the year 1870, by a strange coincidence, the vintage was also of surpassing quality. The huge stocks of champagne in the caves cut deep into the chalk have escaped damage.


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*Continued from 1st column.*

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# EMANCIPATION OF THE WORLD.

## FORCE OR JUSTICE?

## MR. GARDINER ON MR. ROOSEVELT'S SCHEME.

The human mind has a strange faculty for accommodating itself to facts, writes Mr. A. C. Gardiner in the "Daily News and Leader." It shudders at the sight of blood, yet two months' experience of war has so dulled its sense of horror that it has ceased to think of the battlefields in the terms of suffering and misery. It sees them only as moves in a great game that is being played for world stakes. We trace the course of the conflict on the map with steady finger. Here we have "made progress," here we have "lost ground," there "the situation is unchanged," to quote the familiar official formulæ which are so like a report on the movement of market prices. We know that our finger is tracing a country sodden with blood, strewn with dead, heaped with graves, echoing with the moans of the dying. We know, too, the meaning of all this in myriads of homes where Fear and Hope dwell in dumb companionship. But we are steeled against these things and discuss the position as coldly as a Bernhardi. The dyer's hand is subdued to what it works in. Napoleon's horrible comment as he surveyed the dead on the field of Eylau illustrates the hardening of the mind under the teaching of war. It is not that pity is dead. It is that it seems so inadequate, so irrelevant, so futile in a world that is delivered over to the savageries of universal slaughter. We are back to barbarism and adapt our minds to the fact.

### THEN AND NOW.

And yet, if we assumed that this meant that, after all, our humanities and civilisation are only a thin skin over the primitive animal of blood and lust, we should do ourselves wrong. It is the insensitiveness which is the skin—a protective skin. The reality, I believe, is something much nobler. The indifference is a mask. Behind it there blazes at the heart of humanity a passion of wrath against the stupendous crime. It is not merely that we see that modern civilisation cannot co-exist with war—that it crumbles to dust at the touch of war. That truth needs no demonstration. In simpler times when men lived near the soil and dwelt in self-sufficing communities war was localised not merely in area but in consequences. Men went on tilling their fields and living their simple life in happy indifference to the distant drum.

I can imagine that in the days of the Great Rebellion the yeomen of Devon or Cheshire followed the routine of their lives with little or no disturbance. The local market was the centre of their world and their only contact with the war would be through vague rumours of a battle in some remote county which seemed to them as far away as China seems from us to-day. And when Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim were fighting in Flanders—where our men swore terribly—the affairs of the external world were not seriously disarranged.

But the mere threat of war at the end of last July brought the whole financial and industrial fabric of the world to the ground and overwhelmed in ruin not only the people of Europe but the traders and workers in every land on the face of the globe.

### THE SENSELESS SWORD.

It is not this merely material consideration, however, which is the cause of the feeling of which I have spoken. That feeling springs from the sense of revolt against the senseless arbitrament of Armstrong and Krupp and Schneider. We may dismiss for a moment the horror of what is happening in Europe. After all, if we could attain justice only through horror we should have to endure horror.

But it is the insanity of the thing against which the mind instinctively rebels. We labour through generations to build up an elaborate and complex system of social life and international relationships and then suddenly, at the inspiration of a few despots and diplomatists, the guns of Krupp and Armstrong are brought in to batter the whole thing to a rubbish heap. No one supposes that the result has anything to do with justice. Napoleon certainly did not when he said that God was on the side of the big battalions. The moral effect of a good cause, no doubt, is an important factor. But what army ever went into battle believing that it had a bad cause? And the belief in this case is as satisfying as the fact. No, the result depends upon considerations that have nothing to do with justice. It depends on who can put the most deadly weapons in the field, command the services of the largest number of men, bear for longest the strain upon their economic resources. Arbitrament by war, so far from being the fulfilment of justice, is the negation of justice, for it loads the dice every time against the weak State. It is as though the defenceless man is always in the dock because he is defenceless and the strong man in his armour always on the bench because of his armour.

### THE CANT OF THE SHAMBLES.

And if the mind repudiates war on the score of justice, it no less repudiates the arguments of its apologists who plead that it serves a moral end. According to these good people, humanity will degenerate, and we shall all become cowards unless we keep up the genial practice of butchering our neighbours occasionally. Do not let us suppose that this cant of the shambles is confined to Germany. It has been reduced to a national religion there, but it has its devil's advocates everywhere. Only this week a famous professor in this country has been preaching the familiar Treitschke gospel of "God's medicine." War is nature's way of securing the survival of the fittest. "Survival of the fittest?" Fittest for what? For fighting? Is that, then, to be the end of all the toil of all the ages? Is the Prussian right after all? But it is not even that. It is not even the survival of the fittest for fighting, for it is the fit who go out to die and the unfit who are left at home to live.

And, apart from that, what element of selection can there be in the wars of to-day? Perhaps the strongest and the fittest to fight did survive in the hand-to-hand combats of the past, but what discrimination do Krupp and Armstrong make when their guns send their messengers to scatter impartial death two, four, ten miles away? I hear that Kreisler, fighting for the Austrians, has had his right arm wounded. That arm is one of the most precious possessions of the world of art. Through it, the great violinist has given the purest and most exquisite delight to hundreds of thosands of people of all races and tongues. Perhaps he will never give that delight again. For war has marked him down as one of the unfit.

One might ask these pedants why, if bloodshed is so necessary to preserve the courage and stamina of the race, we should not give it a place in our everyday intercourse. For the doctrine of salvation by bloodshed needs for its fulfilment not international wars but the private duel.

### FORCE OR JUSTICE?

But enough of the Bernhardis, here and elsewhere. The commonsense of the world to-day repudiates war as emphatically as surgery repudiates blood-letting. It knows that if civilisation is to be preserved it must rest, not on gunpowder, but on justice. It is to assert that truth that Europe is plunged in war to-day. In his speech at Dublin Mr. Asquith stated (I quote from memory) three principles as those for which we were fighting: (1) the sanctity of treaties, (2) the rights of the small State, (3) the denial of militarism as the governing force of the world. All three are involved in the third. There can be no sanctity of treaties and no security for the small nation while force is the final judge in the affairs of States. There can be no middle term in this matter. We cannot be moderately militarist. The ultimate court of appeal must be either the battlefield or the court of justice. And we shall have achieved nothing if we only destroy the idol of militarism in Germany without taking care that its altar is not erected elsewhere.

If we emerge from this war with the Krupps and the Armstrongs and Schneiders still triumphant, with despotism still amongst us, with the old gamblers of secret diplomacy playing their old games in the dark the price that is being paid in the trenches on the Aisne will have been paid in vain. New combinations will arise and other ambitions will develop. We shall all begin a new competition in armaments while we repeat the familiar lie that in preparing for war we are securing peace.

Is there no way of escape? There can be none until we go to the root of the disease and cut it out. And the root of the disease is the rivalry in armaments. So long as one nation is free to arm against another nation, war is a necessary condition of society. We may mitigate the evil by destroying the private and international trade in armaments, but the evil will remain and its consequences will follow. Let us face the fact that we have done nothing until we have done everything—that war will remain so long as war preparations are permitted. It is useless in this connection to talk of separate disarmament. So long as there is one great power in the world that arms against the others we must all arm.

### AMERICA'S EXAMPLE.

This is not a question that concerns the Old World alone. Henceforth the world is one and indivisible, and every war between great nations is a world war. It is true that, while the battle rages over almost every part of the Old World from the Pacific Islands to the North Sea, not a shot has been fired in the New World. The whole Continent of America, from Labrador to Cape Horn, stands like a splendid rebuke and a splendid hope. The star of Lincoln never shone so bright as in this hour of darkness. But though it has escaped the storm, the Continent of America has not escaped the consequences. There is a moratorium in Rio de Janeiro as well as in England, and commercial disaster is almost as widespread in New York as here. We could not, even if we wished, say to the New World that it has no concern in the crimes of the Old. But so far from wishing to exclude America from its share in the settlement, we shall look to it for help in finding a way of escape from the hopeless entanglement in which the past has involved us. Next year we celebrate the century of peace between the great branches of the English-speaking family. No celebration will be adequate which does not start from the determination to bring the whole world under the law of justice instead of the law of the machine gun.

### A WORLD POLICE.

Is that a vain ideal? It is, I know, dismissed as such by many who look with sadness on the appalling reality that Europe presents to-day. They deplore the reality, but they cannot believe that its causes are remediable. They cannot believe that rivalry in armaments can be stopped. It can be stopped to-morrow if the world agrees to stop it. There is only one way to stop it, and Mr. Roosevelt comes near to stating it in an article in the American "Outlook." He is not a peace man and has himself been famous for flourishing "the big stick." But he sees, what we all see, that civilisation and liberty cannot live on the existing conditions, and he calls for a world police that shall secure the peace of the world. Let us, he says, have "a world agreement among all civilised military powers to back righteousness by force." Such an agreement could limit the amount to be spent on armaments, and after defining the inalienable rights of each nation which were not to be transgressed, could also provide that any cause of difference among them should be submitted to an international court, constituted as judges.

To supplement and make this effectual it should be solemnly covenanted that if any nation refused to abide by the decision of such a court the others would draw the sword on behalf of peace and justice and would unitedly coerce the recalcitrant nation.

The only comment I shall make on this is that it would seem natural that with an international court, the force behind the decisions of that court should be international also. Under a system which still admitted of rival armaments and depended for its collective action on those armaments there would still be only "a scrap of paper" as a guarantee for their employment in the cause of abstract justice and against aggression. There would be nothing to prevent a combination of those armaments on the part of the strong against the weak.

### CIVILISE THE STATE.

We shall not approach the real solution until we recognise that States must be subject of external restraints like individuals. The case of Bernhardi for the aggressive States is that there is no power above the State to limit or control its actions. The relations of individuals are defined by the law of the State to which they belong. If they contravene that law the State can punish the offender and protect the victim. But the State itself has no master to obey and no law to observe. Its only restriction is the force it can control, and that consideration has nothing to do with justice.

The remedy is simple. The world is one and the States composing it must be subject in their external affairs to one law which does equal justice to the great and the small. And to make that law honoured there must be the power of enforcing it. States, in a word, must cease to "take the law into their own hands," just as individuals have ceased to do. "But the honour and interests of the State?" you say. "Are we to submit them to external judgment?" Why not? The individual does not suffer in honour or interest because law has replaced violence in his social relationships. On the contrary, he has gained in consequence all the advantages of an ordered society, of equal justice and of the widest personal liberty. He has become civilised, while the conception of the State in relation to the world remains barbarous. Its decisions are not founded in justice, but forged in foundries. We have to civilise the State as we have civilised the individual.

A dream? Well, the alternative is before us. Europe is a shambles—a crime against humanity, an insult to the intelligence.

A dream? It is a dream which the Tsar had when he founded the Hague Conference. It is a dream which he can turn into a reality on the morrow of the war. And in doing so he would become the emancipator not of a people, but of the whole world.

## LESSON OF THE SUBMARINE.

### NOT LOST UPON THE U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The naval lesson of the European War, according to Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, is that the United States must build more submarines, upon which and an adequate system of intercoasted canals, this country would have to depend for ultimate victory in war with a great European Power.

"The British Navy is larger than the German Navy," says Mr. Daniels, "but the German Fleet lies protected in the Kiel Canal. If we had war we could rely upon a great intercoasted waterway in which we would have the advantage of sending the effective submarine up and down, and letting it slip from the numerous exits to attack the enemy's ships unawares whenever they might be attempting to bombard our coast or shell our great ships."

Mr. Daniels proceeded to say that the whole nature of a war between the United States and a big maritime Power would be largely determined by America's inland waterways, for if the fleet suffered greatly in a general engagement the damaged ships could be distributed among the navy yards all the quicker by the aid of an inland waterway of sufficient depth. "This would give us a second chance, but the submarine factor is the greatest and perhaps of supreme importance."

This statement of the Secretary of the Navy, it is thought, foreshadows a new submarine building programme for the navy.

## WORK OF BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

### COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE AT HAVRE

When the members of the Belgian Government with their suite and attendants, to the number of 800, arrived in Havre they found themselves better off than the majority of refugees from Belgium. The municipality had made all arrangements for their reception, even to engaging rooms for them. Hotel accommodation had been reserved, and every member of the party soon found himself at home.

M. Carton de Wiart, in an interview, said: "Acting in accord with the French Government, the Belgian Government will enjoy the rights of extra-territoriality—that is to say, we shall live amongst ourselves as if we were in Brussels. Our flag will fly over the buildings that we occupy. We shall have our own post office and shall use Belgian postage-stamps. We shall be served by our own gendarmes. Our Ministries will be re-established here, and our own personnel will attend to the working of the administrative services exactly as if we were in Belgium.

"M. de Broqueville, our Prime Minister will join us shortly, and take his place at the head of the Ministry, which will continue to conduct the government of Belgium. We shall transfer our official newspaper here, which will shortly appear under the title of the 'Moniteur Belge.' The President of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies is with us as well as most of the Ministers of State. These are not Ministers without portfolio, as is thought in France, but persons of eminence who form what may be described as a privy council whose relations with the Ministry are of a consultative character."

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Major Bateman Champain, Military Secretary, Bengal Government, will be leaving shortly for the front, though no date has yet been fixed. Captain Kenworthy, Commandant H. E's Bodyguard, left Calcutta on Thursday night for Poona en route for Europe.

## TURKEY AND INDIAN MAHOMEDANS.

### MR. M. HAQUE'S APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—There are moments of supreme importance in the life of every nation, which, if well and wisely handled, have made it great and prosperous, but ill-handled have caused its irretrievable downfall. I believe such a supreme moment has arrived in the life-history of the Muslims of India.

Turkey's paticipation in the European war has shocked the millions of Indian Mussalmans. They had earnestly worked to secure the neutrality of the Turks, and they had hoped that their prayers and entreaties would be heard, but the Fates decreed otherwise. Ottoman statesman have thought fit to plunge their country and their people into this horrible war, wherein thousands and hundreds of thousands of innocent Mussalmans will be cruelly and ruthlessly maimed and slaughtered, Muslim women will be made widows and childless and Muslim children will become orphans and homeless. Pillage, rapine, murder, desecration and desolation, the inevitable consequences of a great war, will become normal conditions of the Ottoman Empire, from one end of the country to the other, including Arabia. And what is the ultimate object in view? Nothing that human imagination can fathom, unless it be to create a sorely needed diversion in favour of Austria and Germany by lessening the Russian pressure; of that very Austria which, by quietly stealing Bosnia and Herzegovnia, brought about the disintegration of the Turkish Empire; and of that very Germany whose "pro-Turkish" Ambassador, Marshall von Bieberstein, at a dinner in Constantinople, warned the other nations that Anotolia was the special preserve of Germany. Oh! This is the old old story of the Turks being made dupes of and utilized for the selfish ends of other peoples. Apart from all questions of right and wrong, can anyone in his senses, however ill-disposed, or however disloyal, believe that Turkey is in a position to conquer Russia or turn out England from Egypt? If not, then what can be gained by inviting all the horrors of war upon one's country? It is for the Ottomans and their advocates to answer this question. As long as they were defending themselves from the unjust attacks of other nations, the Indian Mussalmans were whole-heartedly with them, but they refuse to be dragged into any aggressive venture that they may choose to take. The Indian Mussalmans have to look to their own interests, and the care of the interests of Islam in their own country is the prime duty that has fallen upon them.

Now the problem of problems for us, Mussalmans of India is what is going to be our attitude in this crisis? It is to be remembered that upon our present attitude depends our future destiny. This is the supreme moment which has arrived in our life-history and upon its prudent handling rests our existence as a self-respecting and respected community. Personally I have no fears as to the attitude of my co-religionists, but some people doubt the loyality of the Mussalmans of India. To such I say, with all the emphasis that I can command, that there is no cause for any anxeity whatever. I know my people fully. Try them to the utmost limit of endurance and they will not shrink from their obvious duty. Some allowance must be made for their present state of mind. They naturally feel for the fate of their own co-religionists and dread the inevitable downfall of what was once the greatest and is now the only Mussalman Empire. But they see that they can not prevent that downfall, and they must turn their eyes back to their own country. After all, the real strength of Islam is in India with its 70 millions of Muslim population. This solid and actual strength they cannot sacrifice for a mere sentiment totally at variance with the facts, however strong that sentiment may be. They will not weaken Islam by weakening themselves.

They the Mussalmans are not an ungrateful people. They do not easily forget past kindness, nor is it possible for them to repay these with black ingratitude. It is not in their nature. Mussalmans of India will act with coolness, keep up their dignity and self-control, will not be unruffled by any untoward events, will not be effected by any of the hostile or unjust criticisms which are so plentiful in these days and will most assuredly rally to a man by the side of their King-Emperor for the defence of the Empire. Their lives and all their resources will be at the service of their sovereign.

This is my appeal which I send forth from a house of great grief and sorrow, to my brother Muslims and especially to those numerous friends who look upon me with regard and affection. Let no man, however humble his station in life may be, think that he can be of no use at this critical juncture. I am convinced that every one in his sphere can do immense good to his people and his country,—Yours, etc.,

M. HAQUE.

Bankipore, Nov. 8.

## £2,000,000 FOR HARVARD

### CAPTAIN'S THREAT TO ALTER WILL IF GERMAN PROFESSOR REMAINS.

There is considerable stir in America over the reported threat of Captain Clarence Wiener, of London, who was formerly in the British Army in South Africa. The captain, who is a graduate of Harvard, has written a letter to the Harvard faculty stating that it was his intention to leave the university £2,000,000, but he would not carry out this intention unless Professor Hugo Munsterburg was dismissed, on account of his pro-German and anti-English utterances.

Professor Munsterburg has for twelve years occupied the Chair of Psychology, and was formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Berlin. He has been exceedingly active in the anti-English campaign carried on in America by Count Berstorff and Herr Dernburg.

Dr. Munsterburg, upon hearing of Capt. Wiener's determination, immediately tendered his resignation, in order to save the Harvard faculty any embarrassment. His resignation has not yet been accepted.


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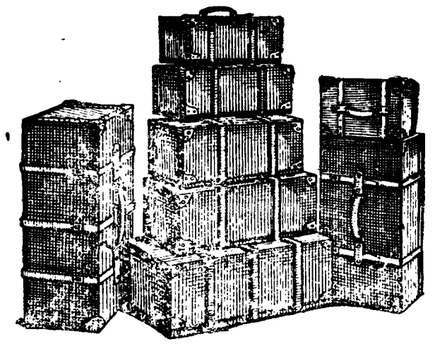

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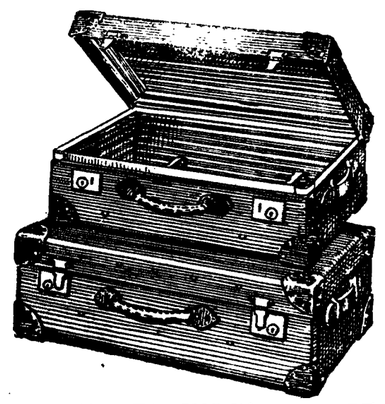

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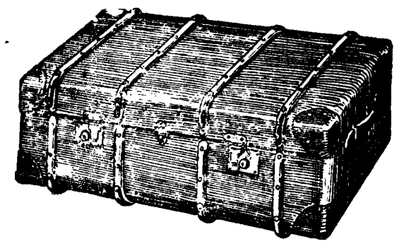

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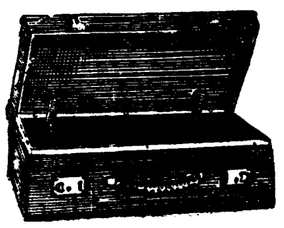

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# ON LORRAINE FRONTIER.

## A FRENCH TOWN THRICE BOMBARDED.

## EB AND FLOW OF BATTLE.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

As the Germans are well aware, there are no fortified places between Nancy and the frontier, wrote the special correspondent of "The Times" at Nancy on October 10. Manonvilliers, a few miles to the east of Luneville, the solitary defensive stronghold which existed at the beginning of the war, was destroyed some time ago. But if there are no forts there are, as the enemy have since found out, a number of small towns and villages, sturdy breakwaters that have stoutly resisted and delayed the advance of the German ocean of invasion.

Just now they certainly look much more like rugged and battered rocks than human habitations. But they have done their work. For two months they have been by turns uncovered and submerged by the ebb and flow of the tide. Now it reaches most of them no longer. The ocean itself is receding, and the greater part of the soil of Lorraine, scarred and defiled and covered with hideous wreckage and rubbish, stands out once more as a place where free men may live and carry on their work.

### THE THREADS OF PEACEFUL LIFE.

They certainly lose very little time in getting to work again. The dividing space, or rather the interval of time, between peace and war is curiously narrow. Up to the last moments before fighting begins men and women are working in the fields and children playing in the streets among the soldiers and the horses and the guns. Almost before the sounds of the last shots have died away they are out again in the air and the sunlight, looking at their battered homes—if there is anything but smoking ruins left to look at—and once more gathering up the threads of ordinary peaceful life—or rather, except for the hours when actual bombardment or street fighting is going on, it is more true to say that they never drop them. Long after the last trump has sounded there will still, I believe, the French women washing clothes in Meuse and Marne and Meurthe and Moselle, and all the other rivers of France down which the flood of battle and the blood of four great armies has rolled.

You may batter and burn a Frenchman's house; it is not so easy to crush his spirit. Luneville, Baccarat, and Badonviller, three small towns that I have seen this week, are cases in point. Each of them marks a different stage in the ebb of the line of Teuton breakers; in each of them there is life—and love—among the ruins.

Blamont is still more or less in the hands of the enemy—more, that is to say, than the Forest of Vitrimont is in the hands of the six Uhlans who are still supposed to be wandering in its recesses, but less than Maubeuge or Cirey. Their occupation is intermittent. Every day they send in a patrol and drop a few shells into the town, just to make it undesirable as a permanent residence for the French troops, who for their part also visit it with occasional patrols to see what the Germans are up to. It was from the open ground to the south of it, near Cirey, from which they also command Domevre, as well as from Blamont itself, that the German artillery last bombarded Badonviller, on the night of October 5 and up to 9 o'clock next morning.

### HAVOC OF THE SHELLS.

That was on Tuesday last. On Wednesday a prominent Government official of the district made his first visit of inspection to Badonviller since the trouble began, and was good enough to take me with him. On the French side of the town there are few signs that it has been the centre of nearly continuous fighting since the beginning of the war. A few French and German graves, distinguished by kepis or spiked helmets, one or two houses damaged by shells—and that is all. Then, as the road drops down into the town you see on the crest of the opposite ridge the ruins of the church, which, with the cemetery behind it, was the part of the town that suffered most from the bombardment. Dome and roof have both been entirely shot away; shattered fragments of the pillars in front of the church and the shapeless remains of the four walls are all that is left, except for one thing—a statue of Joan of Arc, with one arm broken off short at the shoulder, standing erect and serene on its pedestal, surrounded by the piles of stone and mortar and timber and glass that litter the floor of the roofless nave. Outside in the cemetery coffins stripped of their covering of earth, broken tombstones, and shattered crosses complete the dreary scene of desolation, another proof that the church was the chief target of the German artillery. But of that there is no doubt.

In the rest of the town comparatively little damage has been done by the shells. And there is this curious fact to note, that the bombardment which did the mischief took place while the town was actually occupied by German troops. They were simply ordered to keep out of the range of the fire, which meant away from the actual neighbourhood of the church.

These troops—they were Bavarians—completed the work of destruction by burning the quarter of the town nearest to the German frontier, some 30 houses in all, besides pillaging many others. They also shot 12 of the inhabitants, including a woman and the child she was holding in her arms, and an old man of 78, who was sitting peacefully by his window. Yet they were not all, or altogether, savages. For on the door of the next house, as a warning that it was not to be molested, one of them had rudely chalked the words. "Kranke Frau" (invalid woman).

### THE SECOND OCCUPATION.

These were the chief events of the first occupation, which took place early in August. The second—there have been three in all—began on August 23. At 8 in the morning the French hurriedly evacuated Badonviller and took up a position at Pexonnes, about two miles to the rear, and the Germans, after a desultory bombardment, which went on all day, marched in at 6 in the evening. For the next few hours there was furious fighting in and around the town between the Chasseurs Alpins and the Chasseurs d'Afrique on the one side and on the other the Bavarians, the Landwehr, the 162nd Regiment of Strassburg and the regiment of the notorious Lieutenant Von Forstner (since reported killed), the 99th of Saverne. The Germans, as soon as they entered the town, began ordering the terrified inhabitants to come out of the cellars in which they had taken refuge when suddenly they were interrupted by a furious counter-attack of the Chasseurs and driven out of the town at the point of the bayonet. Once more the natives shut themselves up in the cellars and listened panic-stricken to the noise and confusion of the struggle overhead. One comfort they had in their alarm. All the time, above the din of the fighting, they heard the stirring notes of the French bugles sounding the charge, and all the time the voices of the French soldiers singing, as they charged, the famous Sidi-'Brahim bugle-march:—

Pan! Pan! L'Arbi!
Les chacals sont par ici!
Mais plus haut c'est les Turcos!

Little by little, as the Germans retreated the sounds died away in the distance, and then suddenly began again, as the Chasseurs, still chanting the Sidi-'Brahim, marched back through the town and retired to their position at Pexonnes. Then once more the Germans, and at last the silence of the night.

### MINOR EXCITEMENTS.

Up to September 12, when the Germans evacuated the town at 4 in the morning without any fighting, the inhabitants had three minor excitements. First, the supply of candles gave out (they had been compelled to keep their doors and shutters open at night, and to keep two candles burning in each window), and they were ordered instead to use little oil lamps; then the anger of the invaders was once more roused against them because the bread ran short; and, lastly, they had the joy of seeing the mangled remains of a Zeppelin, brought down in a wood a mile or two away by French cannons, carried into the town and stored in a shed, where they were found after the final retirement of the Germans on September 25.

### HUNGRY GERMAN RESERVISTS.

We came back from Badonviller, which is the most advanced French post on this side, by way of Montigny. On the way we saw a dark mass of German troops on the move at a distance of about two miles from the road, and during our 20 minutes' stay at Montigny four shells were fired by their artillery on Domevre and Blamont from their position between these two towns. But beyond, no doubt, wanting to maintain their present position they do not seem inclined to resume the offensive at this particular point. Their best troops have probably moved farther north. Those that remain, to judge from the prisoners brought in, are chiefly either boys or men of over 40.

Two of these prisoners, middle-aged Reservists from Strassburg, we met on the way home as they were being brought into Baccarat from Neuves-Maisons, where they had just been caught. One of them told me that they had surrendered of their own accord, because they were badly treated by their officers and had not enough to eat. He said that they had had no bread for several days and were nearly dying of hunger. They certainly looked rather wretched, but they seemed beyond question relieved at having surrendered, especially when they were told that they would not be shot.

At Baccarat there is more ruin and desolation. The church, which was loopholed by the French troops, is horribly shattered and disfigured by shells, and, a little farther on, of the principal houses on both sides of the street, for a distance of perhaps 200 yards, nothing is left but piles of fallen masonary and tottering fragments of the back walls. This part of the town, that is to say, presents the two familiar companion pictures of the work of the gunner side by side with the cruel devastation of the incendiary. While we were lunching in the one eating-house that is open, horribly infested by black swarms of flies, the proprietress told me the usual story of the depredations of the German soldiers—how they rushed into her room, stole the contents of her own and her husband's wardrobe, pushed her down the stairs when she objected, stamped on the sugar and coffee bins, and only left off because of the severe reprimand of a passing officer to whom she complained of their behaviour.

It is only fair to say that in some places at all events, this was the general attitude of the officers. At Badonviller, for instance, some of the men who stole bottles of wine (which, with feminine underclothing, seem to be a particular temptation to the marauding soldiery) they beat with the flat of their sabres—partly perhaps because they did not want them to get drunk. At Luneville they paid for their meals in German marks, and for what they requisitioned in promissory notes, redeemable after the war. One of the inhabitants, a woman, complained to a German police official that the whole of her wine had been appropriated for this last rather unsatisfactory medium of exchange. He obligingly offered to make her loss good to her from some one else's cellar, if she would tell him where to find one sufficiently well-stocked.

### KNOWLEDGE OF THE COUNTRY.

The really interesting point of this little story is that she knew the man. Before the war he was a commercial traveller, and had visited Luneville twice a month for 18 years. When he came back in a position of authority he was not above paying off old scores on natives against whom he had a grudge.

He was not the only one of the troops that occupied Luneville who knew it in time of peace. Another officer, quartered in the town during the occupation, was well known before it as a Luneville manufacturer, and others, some of them on the staff, had been fairly frequent visitors. To call them spies would be going a little far; but at least it is fairly obvious that these men, bound to be officers in the German Army in case of war with France, had gained a fairly good knowledge of this part of France before the war began. When it did begin their regiments happened to be posted to the district with which they were familiar—as the result of chance and not of German organization.


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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times," 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

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## STORIES FROM THE FRONT AND THE NORTH SEA

### BRITISH PLUCK UNDER FIRE.

"The Times" publishes the following interesting stories from the Front in Belgium and France and from the North Sea and the Adriatic:—

#### A SUPPLY OFFICER'S STORY.

An officer in the Army Service Corps wrote on September 19 an account of his experiences in France and Belgium, from which we take the following extracts:—

As to the journey up country, it was one triumphant tour, and we were nearly killed with hospitality. But what a sudden change awaited us, for with unexpected suddenness came the first encounter, the result of which all the world now knows. For a week we retired fighting every inch, harassed by hordes of Germans. How we escaped complete annihilation will ever be a mystery. It was a glorious feat of arms, and something to be proud of. My job as supply officer is to keep the troops fed, and you can imagine the difficulties on that occasion. Day in, day out, I was on the roads trying to get in touch with the troops. No sooner had I halted for a brief rest than a rush of troops, pressed by the enemy, would necessitate my clearing off to get the roads clear. Result, every town I passed through was shelled just as I got clear. One day I was nearly scuppered. We found the roads blocked with refugees, and the sight was awful. All round us the villages were burning, and the scene was one calculated to try the stoutest heart. You cannot realize the scene on those roads for a week—mile after mile of refugees, all their worldly belongings in a serviette; others, more fortunate, had a barrow. Eventually I fetched up with the rest at a big town also filled with refugees. While I was at the station a German aeroplane came over; there was something terrifying about it, it was so aggressive-looking, black, and hawk-like. Instantly panic prevailed among the people, women fainted, screamed, and rushed here and there. Railway officials blazed away with rifles, which only added to the confusion Several English wounded were there absolutely unmoved and smiling indulgently at the excitability of the male portion of the panickers. The invader had short shrift, for soon, like a bird, one of our aeroplanes shot up in pursuit, followed swiftly by two others. Up they went, circling and manoeuvring until one got above the German, forcing him down until a shot brought him down with a rush—dead.

#### A SPY IN BRITISH UNIFORM.

We caught a spy who was dressed as one of my chaps, and had, indeed, been driving an officer's car for some time. Quite by accident one of our chaps, by an innocent remark, alarmed the spy, who thought he was detected and instantly, jumping on a horse drew a revolver and fled. But several rifles instantly fired brought him down riddled. I turned him over and found him dead as a door nail. Under our uniform we found French clothes and then civilian's. It is weird to pass by night through village after village and here and there a town absolutely deserted, except for starving dogs and cats. The houses have been ruthlessly pillaged and wantonly destroyed. Lately I have had to transport wounded on my lorries, and pending the arrival of a medico I was virtually medical man. It is extraordinary how cheerful these wounded men are, indeed the general cheerfulness and adaptability of the British soldier is wonderful. Nothing disturbs him, and in this war they have suffered as no other troops could have stood without a complete collapse of their *morale*, I am glad our troops are still the British soldier of history, taking everything that comes in a most philosophical and courageous manner. Lying in rain-soaked trenches for three days under a murderous and hellish fire, wet, hungry, merely provokes him to song and laughter Give him a comfortable camp and plenty of food and comfort, and he never ceases "grousing." Curious fellow! We are unable to get any matches and cigarettes now, and a match is the rarest thing imaginable. I lost my pipe three weeks ago and have been disconsolate.

#### WITH A SERVICE CORPS TRAIN.

The following letter was written by an Army Service Corps requisition clerk of the 5th Divisional Train of the 2nd Army Corps from France:—

As you know I am a requisition clerk and go everywhere with the requisition officer to find food for the troops and forage for the horses. All went well till we got into Belgium, where the first hitch occurred. We had arrived at a place called Dour, where General French had made his headquarters, and purchased all the food and forage to be had. I must tell you that after this is done it is distributed to the troops, and I have to check it and see it sent away to the wagons. In addition to this a great deal of food is sent up from the railway stations in the rear of the Army.

At Dour we had just completed our purchases when the troops started their retreat, the date being August 24. My officer had left the chauffeur and myself in the car, and had gone off on duty, leaving us without orders. We could not move, and the troops were fast leaving the town. General Smith-Dorrien was the last to leave, and seeing us in the car absolutely isolated, ordered us to leave the place. The Germans were then within half a mile of us, and shells were bursting over our heads. I told General Smith-Dorrien about our officer having gone on ahead—I can tell you we didn't like leaving him—but while we were starting up the car he arrived in another officer's motor, and we all made our way out of the place as fast as we could.

From that time we retreated for 12 days, with the Germans close on our heels. The Germans by their aeroplanes always had our positions "pat," and I can tell you they were most anxious to get hold of us as the train consisted of about 40 motor lorries stocked with food and ammunition, and several hundred horse wagons similarly loaded. We were chased day and night by the Uhlans.

#### SAVED BY AN AEROPLANE.

Our aeroplanes are doing magnificent work out here, and have proved themselves absolutely invaluable during the campaign by the information they obtain and the timely warnings they are enabled to give. For instance, a week or two ago, we had orders to proceed to a camp 20 miles from the point where we were resting for an hour. We had got about 15 miles on the road when a British aeroplane—one always accompanies our train—flew over our heads a mile away. It returned in about half an hour alighting just in front of our train. The pilot reported to our colonel that the camp that we were then making for was swarming with Germans! Just think of it! If that aeroplans had not warned us we should have walked into one of the nicest little traps that was ever laid, and what a capture it would have been for the Germans. Personally, I consider that our aeroplanes have been the means of saving thousands of lives during the war.

There have been some splendid deeds enacted here lately. The day before yesterday the Brigade of Guards, who were doing a slow retreat for rest, and who were being followed by a brigade of Germans over double their strength, suddenly stopped and hiding in a wood waited for the Germans. In a pitched battle, with fixed bayonets, they wiped the whole crowd out—over 4,000 of them. General French had this recorded, and it is being read out to all the troops on a special parade here today.

#### ARTILLERY HEAVILY SHELLED.

An Artillery officer in the 2nd Army Corps has sent home the following account of his experiences, dated September 18:—

The day we cross the Marne the battery was shelled heavily when halted in the open, but fortunately only lost one man and three horses. Up to then the weather had been excellent, but then it began to rain, and it has been wet, on and off, ever since. Nothing very important happened till we got to——September 12. A pouring wet day, we managed to get all men and officers into——houses for the night. Next day we continued the advance, but had only gone about two miles when the whole column was heavily shelled on the road. We had only one horse killed, but the other batteries lost men and horses; in fact the road was littered in a few minutes.

Two regiments of cavalry got across the river before the mist cleared, and later were ordered to recross again. Then came a terrible time. They had to gallop in small parties across an open stretch and numbers were knocked over. I was on the road fighting the battery, and they all passed me. I must tell you that two brigades of infantry were successfully established the other side of the river the evening before. That night we slept on mattresses in the château, little thinking what next day would produce. The battery remained in the same position next day in a perfect, concealed position, but during the night some spies had been through, and reported our position to the enemy. Both ourselves and the——Battery were in the park. We were absolutely plastered with shells all day, losing four killed and twenty wounded, and we lost twenty-one horses, and the——33. It was a day.

#### SINKING OF THE ABOUKIR.

A signaller rescued from the Aboukir, Arthur Cyril Townell, of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, writes:—

It was shortly after 6 o'clock, as I learned afterwards, that the Aboukir noticed a trawler flying a Dutch flag and behaving in such a suspicious manner that it seemed apparent the trawler was a German being used for mine-laying. It was fired upon and was quickly ablaze, and at 6-25 a.m., a torpedo struck the Aboukir amidships, blowing two of her cutters to pieces. It is believed that German submarines were lying behind the trawler and made a combind attack. The Aboukir after 25 minutes turned turtle, and some of the men were seen walking on her keel before she finally sank. I was swimming for an hour before I was picked up by the cutter, others being picked up by the boats sent from the Hogue and Cressy. We made for the Hogue, and when we got alongside on the port side the rope was missed We went round to the starboard side, and had just got one rope tied when the Hogue was struck by a torpedo on the port side, almost exactly where we had attempted to tie our boat. Had we not missed the rope we should have been blown up by the torpedo. Two fishing smacks picked up some of the men, as did a steam trawler, but another flying a Dutch flag went off without offering any assistance A detachment of Marines we had on board had left a pet terrier in the ship, and the commander was seen trying to save it, carrying it in his arms, but the dog was drowned. The commander was rescued by a trawler.

#### FIGHTING IN THE ADRIATIC.

An officer in the Mediterranean Squadron writes:—

On August 18 we received orders to combine with the French Fleet under the command of the French Admiral. This took place on a Sunday afternoon in the Adriatic. We had not wind that the Austrians were blockading Antivari in Montenegro, so we planned an attack at 8.30 the next morning. The cruiser squadron consisting of Frenchmen and English, patrolled one side of the Adriatic during the night and turned so as to be off Antivari at 8.30 next morning. The French Squadron turned so as to be westward of us at 8.30 a.m. We had intended to look in at Durazzo on the way up, but as we were late we increased to full speed. The Austrians sighted us coming up from southward and so, being inferior, at once steamed north. Now I told you that the French Fleet were in such a position that as the enemy went northward, they ran right into the arms of a huge fleet. I am sorry to have to admit that the Austrians were very inferior, having only two small cruisers and four destroyers. Certain heavy ships opened fire. The destroyers sank immediately; the enemy's cruisers returned the fire for about three minutes, when both ships caught fire and were a burning mass. All of a sudden there was a huge mass of dense black smoke, followed by an explosion, and the ships could be seen with their bows at right-angles to the water. In less than a second both ships sank with all hands. Cheers went up from the Fleet. We did not open fire, but followed closely in the rear. We then turned southwards and steamed out of it at full speed.

#### A RED LETTER DAY.

A Lieutenant in a regiment of Guards writes on September 24:—

What extraordinary sounds one does hear! One of the big guns sent a shell just now high up, intended for big guns miles away; something got loose, and as went along it made a noise like a puffing engine. The Germans have a dodge for keeping us awake at night. They turn cattle and horses to graze in the danger zone, which are a great source of alarm to jumpy centries. Yesterday we managed to entice three large bullocks through our lines, so to-day fresh roast beef was very good. This has been a red-letter day; I had my shirt washed and dried for the first time since I left England. This morning was the grandest cubbing morning you ever saw. We stood to arms at 4 a.m., dew on the grass and a thick mist behind in the valley. Anything less like war I couldn't imagine. A covey of partridges which had been disturbed flew over the trenches, and there are some hares that lop restlessly about in the danger zone, doubtless wondering what the commotion is all about. I simply long to get on a horse again; we talk hunting shop by the hour.

## A CALL TO ARMS.

### AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY LORD TENNYSON.

The "Spectator" prints the following hitherto unpublished poem by Alfred Lord Tennyson, which has been forwarded to the editor by the present Lord Tennyson, who recently quoted one of the three stanzas in the course of a speech. The poem has been adapted to a melody by Emily Lady Tennyson, the former Poet Laureate's widow, and arranged with symphonies and accompaniment by Sir Frederick Bridge, it was to have been sung at the Albert Hall on October 21 by Mr. Kennerley Rumford and the Royal Choral Society, conducted by Sir Frederick Bridge. As the editor of the "Spectator" remarks, the poem seems almost as if it were written for the present crisis.

O, where is he the simple fool,
Who says that wars are over?
What bloody portent flashes there,
Across the Straits of Dover?
Nine hundred thousand slaves in arms
May seek to bring us under;
But England lives, and still will live.
For we'll crush the despot yonder.
Are we ready, Britons all,
To answer foes with thunder?
Arm, arm, arm!
O, shame on selfish patronage—
It is the country's ruin—
Come, put the right man in his place,
And up, now, and be doing!
O, gather, gallant volunteers,
In every town and village,
For there are tigers—fiends, not men—
May violate, burn, and pillage!
Are you ready, Britons all,
To answer foes with thunder?
Arm, arm, arm!
Up, stout-limb'd yeomen, leave awhile
The fattening of your cattle—
And, if indeed ye wish for Peace,
Be ready for the Battle!
To fight the Battle of the World,
Of progress and humanity,
In spite of his eight million lies
And bastard Christianity!
Are we ready, Britons all,
To answer foes with thunder?
Arm, arm, arm!

TENNYSON.

## ENGLAND'S "SACRED DUTY."

### LORD HALDANE ON THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

Speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday, October 10, Lord Haldane said England had gone to war because it was her sacred duty. She was fighting for the right; she was also fighting because if Germany annexed Belgium and Holland, crushed France and beat Russia, England would be lost.

Germany was admirably prepared for the war, but she was using her forces against nations which could bring up fresh reinforcements. The actual fight had been entered upon in conditions much less advantageous to Germany than she had anticipated.

"We may lose warships and endure catastrophes, but if we hold on with the stubborn determination which characterises the English nation, we shall finally be the victors."

The terms of the peace the Allies would impose would for ever stifle the military spirit which had perverted the moral sense of the German nation, and would deliver our descendants from the terror which that spirit had imposed upon the world.

M. Maurice Maeterlinck, who followed Lord Haldane, stated that Belgium had kept to her engagements and had been killed for having done so.

This declaration gave rise to a remarkable demonstration, the entire audience rising to its feet and crying "Never!"


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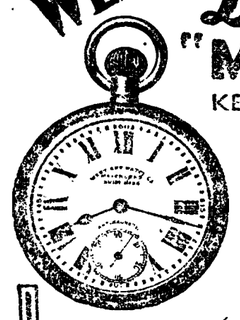

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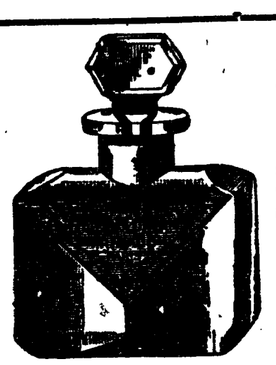

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